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(54) **PYRIDINE IMIDAZOLES AND  
AZA-INDOLES AS PROGESTERONE  
RECEPTOR MODULATORS**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **546/121**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 546/121  
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention is directed to novel heteroatom containing tetracyclic derivatives, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use in the treatment of disorders mediated by one or more estrogen receptors. The compounds of the invention are useful in the treatment of disorders associated with the depletion of estrogen such as hot flashes, vaginal dryness, osteopenia and osteoporosis; hormone sensitive cancers and hyperplasia of the breast, endometrium, cervix and prostate; endometriosis, uterine fibroids, osteoarthritis and as contraceptive agents, alone or in combination with a progestogen or progestogen antagonist.

**2 Claims, No Drawings**

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**PYRIDINE IMIDAZOLES AND  
AZA-INDOLES AS PROGESTERONE  
RECEPTOR MODULATORS**

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/622,580, filed Oct. 27, 2004, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to novel pyridine imidazoles and aza-indole derivatives, the pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use in the treatment or prevention of disorders and diseases mediated by agonists and antagonists of the progesterone receptor. The clinical usage of these compounds are related to hormonal contraception, the treatment and/or prevention of secondary dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, uterine leiomyomata, endometriosis; polycystic ovary syndrome, carcinomas and adenocarcinomas of the endometrium, ovary, breast, colon, prostate, or minication of side effects of cyclic menstrual bleeding. Additional uses of the invention include stimulation of food intake.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Intracellular receptors are a class of structurally related proteins involved in the regulation of gene proteins. Steroid receptors are a subset of these receptors, including the progesterone receptors (PR), androgen receptors (AR), estrogen receptors (ER), glucocorticoid receptors (GR) and mineralocorticoid receptors (MR). Regulation of a gene by such factors requires the intracellular receptor and a corresponding ligand which has the ability to selectively bind to the receptor in a way that affects gene transcription.

Progesterone receptor modulators (progestagens) are known to play an important role in mammalian development and homeostasis. Progesterone is known to be required for mammary gland development, ovulation and the maintenance of pregnancy. Currently, steroidal progestin agonists and antagonists are clinically approved for contraception, hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and therapeutic abortion. Moreover, there is good preclinical and clinical evidence for the value of progestin antagonists in treating endometriosis, uterine leiomyomata (fibroids), dysfunctional uterine bleeding and breast cancer.

The current steroidal progestagens have been proven to be quite safe and are well tolerated. Sometimes, however, side effects (e.g. breast tenderness, headaches, depression and weight gain) have been reported that are attributed to these steroidal progestagens, either alone or in combination with estrogenic compounds.

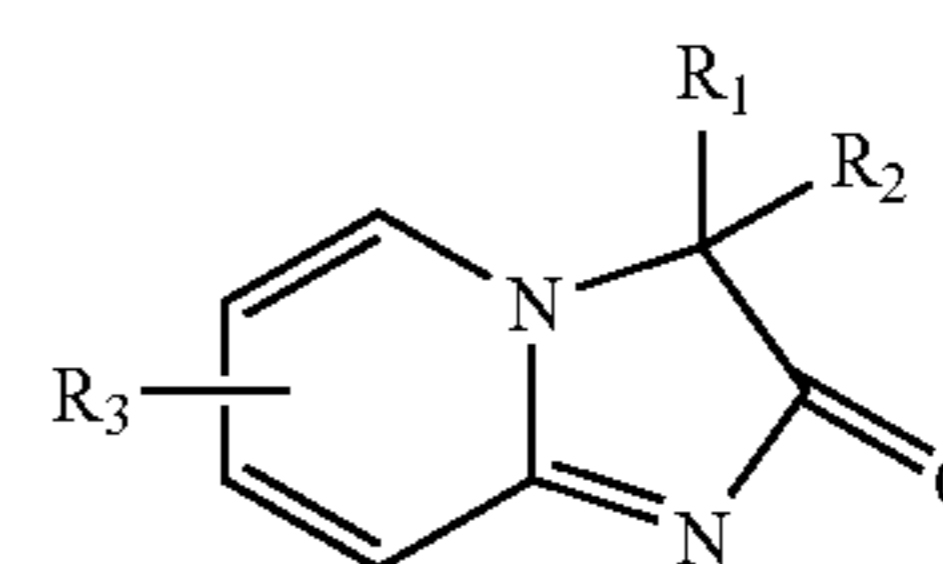
Steroidal ligands for one receptor often show cross-reactivity with other steroidal receptors. As an example, many progestagens also bind to glucocorticoid receptor. Non-steroidal progestagens have no molecular similarity with steroids and therefore one might also expect differences in physicochemical properties, pharmacokinetic (PK) parameters, tissue distribution (e.g. CNS versus peripheral) and, more importantly, non-steroidal progestagens may show no/less cross-reactivity to other steroid receptors. Therefore, non-steroidal progestagens will likely emerge as major players in reproductive pharmacology in the foreseeable future.

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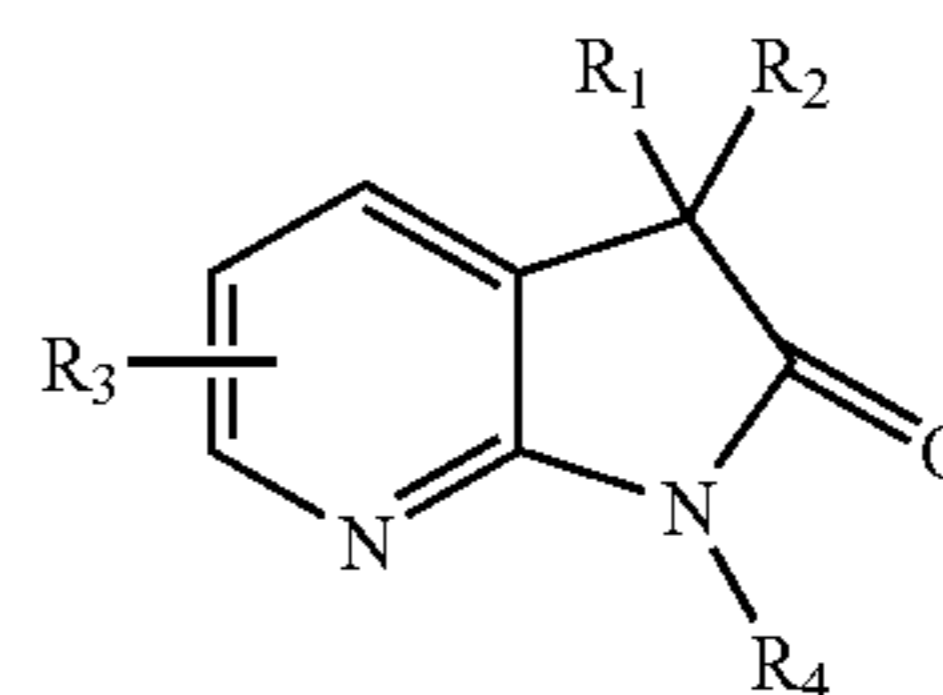
It was known that progesterone receptor existed as two isoforms, full-length progesterone receptor isoform (PR-B) and its shorter counterpart (PR-A). Recently, extensive studies have been implemented on the progesterone receptor knockout mouse (PRKO, lacking both the A- and B-forms of the receptors), the mouse knocking out specifically for the PR-A isoform (PRAKO) and the PR-B isoform (PRBKO). Different phenotypes were discovered for PRKO, PRAKO and PRBKO in physiology studies in terms of fertility, ovulation uterine receptivity, uterine proliferation, proliferation of mammary gland, sexual receptivity in female mice, sexual activity in male mice and infanticide tendencies in male mice. These findings provided great challenge for synthetic chemists to construct not only selective progesterone receptor modulator (SPRM), but also PR-A or PR-B selective progesterone receptor modulator.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel pyridine imidazoles and aza-indole derivatives of the formula (I) or (II):



(I)



(II)

wherein

$R_1$  and  $R_2$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl or heteroaryl-alkyl; wherein the cycloalkyl, aralkyl or heteroaryl-alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy,  $-\text{SH}$ ,  $-\text{S}(\text{alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2(\text{alkyl})$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CN}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ,  $-\text{OR}^C$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2-\text{NR}^D\text{R}^E$ ,  $-\text{NR}^D\text{R}^E$ ,  $\text{NR}^D-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}^F$ ,  $-(\text{alkyl})_{0-4}-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^D\text{R}^E$ ,  $(\text{alkyl})_{0-4}-\text{NR}^D-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{R}^F$ ,  $-(\text{alkyl})_{0-4}-(\text{Q})_{0-1}-(\text{alkyl})_{0-4}-\text{NR}^D\text{R}^E$ ;

wherein  $\text{R}^C$  is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-alkyl, heterocycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl-alkyl; wherein the cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-alkyl, heterocycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl-alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy,  $-\text{SH}$ ,  $-\text{S}(\text{alkyl})$ ,  $\text{SO}_2(\text{alkyl})$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CN}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ,  $\text{R}^C$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2-\text{NR}^D\text{R}^E$ ,  $\text{NR}^D\text{R}^E$ ,  $\text{NR}^D-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}^F$ ,  $-(\text{alkyl})_{0-4}-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NR}^D\text{R}^E$ ,  $-(\text{alkyl})_{0-4}-\text{NR}^D-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{R}^F$ ,  $-(\text{alkyl})_{0-4}-(\text{Q})_{0-1}-(\text{alkyl})_{0-4}-\text{NR}^D\text{R}^E$ ;

wherein  $\text{Q}$  is selected from the group consisting of  $\text{O}$ ,  $\text{S}$ ,  $\text{NH}$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{alkyl})$  and  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ;

wherein  $\text{R}^D$  and  $\text{R}^E$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl; alternatively  $\text{R}^D$  and  $\text{R}^E$  are taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound to form a 4 to 8 membered ring selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl; wherein the heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group is option-

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ally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy, carboxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, nitro or cyano;

wherein  $R^F$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-alkyl, heterocycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl-alkyl; wherein the cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-alkyl, heterocycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl-alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy, carboxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, nitro or cyano;

$R_3$  is selected from the group consisting of halogen,  $CF_3$ , hydroxy,  $R^C$ , nitro, cyano,  $SO_2$ (alkyl),  $-C(O)R^G$ ,  $-C(O)OR^G$ ,  $-OC(O)R^G$ ,  $-OC(O)OR^G$ ,  $-OC(O)N(R^G)_2$ ,  $-N(R^G)C(O)R^G$ ,  $-OSi(R^G)_3-OR^G$ ,  $-SO_2N(R^G)_2$ ,  $-O(alkyl)_{1-4}-C(O)R^G$ ,  $-O(alkyl)_{1-4}-C(O)OR^G$ , aryl and heteroaryl, wherein aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from alkyl, halogenated alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano,  $-OC(O)$ -alkyl or  $-C(O)O$ -alkyl;

wherein each  $R^G$  is independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; wherein the alkyl, aryl or aralkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from alkyl, halogenated alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano,  $-OC(O)$ -alkyl or  $-C(O)O$ -alkyl;

alternatively two  $R^G$  groups are taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound to form a heterocycloalkyl group; wherein the heterocycloalkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy, carboxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, nitro or cyano;

$R_4$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, acetyl,  $SO_2$ (alkyl), alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl or heteroaryl-alkyl; wherein the cycloalkyl, aralkyl or heteroaryl-alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy,  $-SH$ ,  $-S$ (alkyl),  $SO_2$ (alkyl),  $NO_2$ ,  $CN$ ,  $CO_2H$ ,  $-OR^C$ ,  $-SO_2-NR^D R^E$ ,  $NR^D R^E$ ,  $NR^D-SO_2-R^F$ ,  $-(alkyl)_{0-4}-C(O)NR^D R^E$ ,  $(alkyl)_{0-4}-NR^D-C(O)-R^F$ ,  $-(alkyl)_{0-4}-(Q)_{0-1}-(alkyl)_{0-4}-NR^D R^E$ ,

wherein  $R^C$  is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-alkyl, heterocycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl-alkyl; wherein the cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-alkyl, heterocycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl-alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy,  $-SH$ ,  $-S$ (alkyl),  $SO_2$ (alkyl),  $NO_2$ ,  $CN$ ,  $CO_2H$ ,  $R^C$ ,  $-SO_2-NR^D R^E$ ,  $NR^D R^E$ ,  $NR^D-SO_2-R^F$ ,  $-(alkyl)_{0-4}-C(O)-NR^D R^E$ ,  $-(alkyl)_{0-4}-NR^D-C(O)-R^F$ ,  $-(alkyl)_{0-4}-(Q)_{0-1}-(alkyl)_{0-4}-NR^D R^E$ ,

wherein  $Q$  is selected from the group consisting of  $O$ ,  $S$ ,  $NH$ ,  $N$ (alkyl) and  $-CH=CH-$ ;

wherein  $R^D$  and  $R^E$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl; alternatively  $R^D$  and  $R^E$  are taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound to form a 4 to 8 membered ring selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl; wherein the heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy, carboxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, nitro or cyano;

wherein  $R^F$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-alkyl, heterocycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl-alkyl; wherein the cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl-alkyl, heterocycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl-alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkoxy, carboxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, nitro or cyano;

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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The compounds of this invention may contain an asymmetric carbon atom and some of the compounds of this invention may contain one or more asymmetric centers and may thus give rise to optical isomers and diastereomers. While shown without respect to stereochemistry in Formula 1 and 2, the present invention includes such optical isomers and diastereomers as well as the racemic and resolved, enantiomerically pure S and R stereoisomers and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Illustrative of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and any of the compounds described above. An illustration of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition made by mixing any of the compounds described above and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Illustrating the invention is a process for making a pharmaceutical composition comprising mixing any of the compounds described above and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

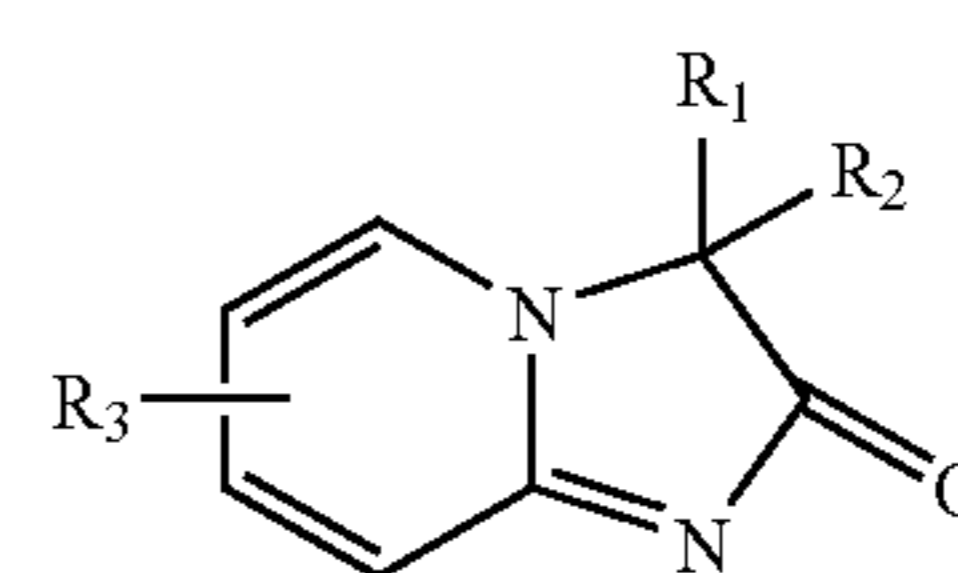
Exemplifying the invention are methods of treating a disorder mediated by one or more progesterone receptors in a subject in need thereof comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of any of the compounds or pharmaceutical compositions described above.

Illustrating the invention is a method of contraception comprising administering to a subject in need thereof co-therapy with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) with an estrogen or estrogen antagonist.

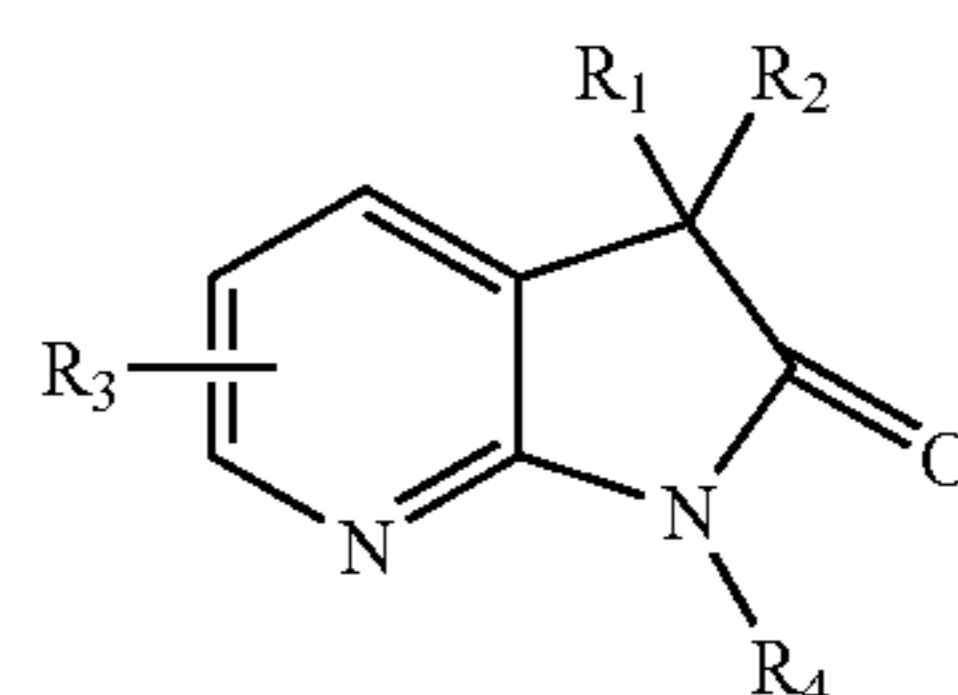
Another example of the invention is the use of any of the compounds described herein in the preparation of a medicament for treating: (a) dysfunctional bleeding, (b) endometriosis, (c) uterine leiomyomata, (d) secondary amenorrhea, (e) polycystic ovary syndrome, (f) carcinomas and adenocarcinomas of the endometrium, ovary, breast, colon, prostate, (g) minimization of side effects of cyclid menstrual bleeding and for (h) contraception and i) stimulation of food intake in a subject in need thereof.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is further directed to a compound of formula (I) or (II):



(I)



(II)

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wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are as herein defined, useful for the treatment of disorders mediated by an progesterone receptor. More particularly, the compounds of the present invention are useful for the treatment and prevention of disorders mediated by the progesterone-A and progesterone-B receptors. More preferably, the compounds of the present invention are tissue selective progesterone receptor modulators.

The compounds of the present invention are useful in the treatment of disorders associated with the depletion of progesterone, hormone sensitive cancers and hyperplasia, endometriosis, uterine fibroids, osteoarthritis and as contraceptive agents, alone or in combination with a estrogen or a partial estrogen antagonist.

The compounds of the present invention are useful in the treatment of disorders associated with the depletion of progesterone, secondary amenorrhea, dysfunctional bleeding, uterine leiomyomata, endometriosis; polycystic ovary syndrome, carcinomas and adenocarcinomas of the endometrium, ovary, breast, colon, prostate, or minication of side effects of cyclid menstrual bleeding, and as contraceptive agents, alone or in combination with a estrogen or restrogen antagonist.

In an embodiment of the present invention  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  are both methyl groups. In another embodiment of the present invention  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  are connected by  $-(CH_2)_4-$  to form a 5-membered spiro ring. In another embodiment of the present invention  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  are connected by  $-(CH_2)_5-$  to form a 6-membered spiro ring.

In an embodiment of the present invention  $R_3$  is selected from halogen, CN,  $CF_3$ ,  $NO_2$  or  $SO_2$ (alkyl) group. In another embodiment of the present invention  $R_3$  is selected from aryl, heteroaryl groups, wherein aryl or heteroaryl groups are mono-, di-, or tri-substituted by halogen,  $NO_2$ ,  $CF_3$ , CN, O(alkyl).

In an embodiment of the present invention  $R_4$  is selected from hydrogen, acetyl or  $SO_2$ (alkyl), lower alkyl, aralkyl, heteroarylalkyl.

For use in medicine, the salts of the compounds of this invention refer to non-toxic "pharmaceutically acceptable salts." Other salts may, however, be useful in the preparation of compounds according to this invention or of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds include acid addition salts which may, for example, be formed by mixing a solution of the compound with a solution of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, acetic acid, benzoic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, carbonic acid or phosphoric acid. Furthermore, where the compounds of the invention carry an acidic moiety, suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may include alkali metal salts, e.g., sodium or potassium salts; alkaline earth metal salts, e.g., calcium or magnesium salts; and salts formed with suitable organic ligands, e.g., quaternary ammonium salts. Thus, representative pharmaceutically acceptable salts include the following:

acetate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bicarbonate, bisulfate, bitartrate, borate, bromide, calcium edetate, camsylate, carbonate, chloride, clavulanate, citrate, dihydrochloride, acetate, edisylate, estolate, esylate, fumarate, gluceptate, gluconate, glutamate, glycollylarsanilate, hexylresorcinate, hydrabamine, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroxynaphthoate, iodide, isothionate, lactate, lactobionate, laurate, malate, maleate, mandelate, mesylate, methylbromide, methylnitrate, methylsulfate, mucate, napsylate, nitrate, N-methylglucamine ammonium salt, oleate, pamoate (embonate), palmitate, pantothenate, phosphate/diphosphate,

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polygalacturonate, salicylate, stearate, sulfate, subacetate, succinate, tannate, tartrate, teoclate, tosylate, triethiodide and valerate.

The present invention includes within its scope prodrugs of the compounds of this invention. In general, such prodrugs will be functional derivatives of the compounds which are readily convertible in vivo into the required compound. Thus, in the methods of treatment of the present invention, the term "administering" shall encompass the treatment of the various disorders described with the compound specifically disclosed or with a compound which may not be specifically disclosed, but which converts to the specified compound in vivo after administration to the patient. Conventional procedures for the selection and preparation of suitable prodrug derivatives are described, for example, in "Design of Prodrugs", ed. H. Bundgaard, Elsevier, 1985.

As used herein, the term "progestogen antagonist" shall include mifepristone, J-867 (Jenapharm/TAP Pharmaceuticals), J-956 (Jenapharm/TAP Pharmaceuticals), ORG-31710 (Organon), ORG-32638 (Organon), ORG-31806 (Organon), onapristone and PRA248 (Wyeth).

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, "halogen" shall mean chlorine, bromine, fluorine and iodine.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term "alkyl" whether used alone or as part of a substituent group, include straight and branched chain compositions of one to eight carbon atoms. For example, alkyl radicals include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, pentyl and the like. Unless otherwise noted, "lower" when used with alkyl means a carbon chain composition of 1-4 carbon atoms. Similarly, the group " $-(alkyl)_{0-4}-$ ", whether alone or as part of a large substituent group, shall mean the absence of an alkyl group or the presence of an alkyl group comprising one to four carbon atoms. Suitable examples include, but are not limited to  $-CH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2CH_2-$ ,  $CH_2-CH(CH_3)-$ ,  $CH_2CH_2CH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2-$ ,  $CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2-$ , and the like.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, "alkoxy" shall denote an oxygen ether radical of the above described straight or branched chain alkyl groups. For example, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, sec-butoxy, t-butoxy, n-hexyloxy and the like.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, "aryl" shall refer to unsubstituted carbocyclic aromatic groups such as phenyl, naphthyl, and the like.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, "aralkyl" shall mean any lower alkyl group substituted with an aryl group such as phenyl, naphthyl and the like. Suitable examples include benzyl, phenylethyl, phenylpropyl, naphthylmethyl, and the like.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term "cycloalkyl" shall mean any stable 3-8 membered monocyclic, saturated ring system, for example cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and cyclooctyl.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term "cycloalkyl-alkyl" shall mean any lower alkyl group substituted with a cycloalkyl group. Suitable examples include, but are not limited to cyclohexyl-methyl, cyclopentyl-methyl, cyclohexyl-ethyl, and the like.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the terms "acyloxy" shall mean a radical group of the formula  $-O-C(O)-R$  where R is alkyl, aryl or aralkyl, wherein the alkyl, aryl or aralkyl is optionally substituted. As used herein, the term "carboxylate" shall mean a radical group of the formula  $-C(O)O-R$  where R is alkyl, aryl or aralkyl, wherein the alkyl, aryl or aralkyl is optionally substituted.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, “heteroaryl” shall denote any five or six membered monocyclic aromatic ring structure containing at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, N and S, optionally containing one to three additional heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of O, N and S; or a nine or ten membered bicyclic aromatic ring structure containing at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, N and S, optionally containing one to four additional heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of O, N and S. The heteroaryl group may be attached at any heteroatom or carbon atom of the ring such that the result is a stable structure.

Examples of suitable heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, pyrrolyl, furyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, purazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, triazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyranyl, furazanyl, indoliziny, indolyl, isoindolinyl, indazolyl, benzofuryl, benzothienyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, purinyl, quinoliziny, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, isothiazolyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxaliny, naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, and the like.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term “heteroaryl-alkyl” shall mean any lower alkyl group substituted with a heteroaryl group. Suitable examples include, but are not limited to pyridyl-methyl, isoquinolinyl-methyl, thiazolyl-ethyl, furyl-ethyl, and the like.

As used herein, the term “heterocycloalkyl” shall denote any five to seven membered monocyclic, saturated or partially unsaturated ring structure containing at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, N and S, optionally containing one to three additional heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of O, N and S; or a nine to ten membered saturated, partially unsaturated or partially aromatic bicyclic ring system containing at least one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, N and S, optionally containing one to four additional heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of O, N and S. The heterocycloalkyl group may be attached at any heteroatom or carbon atom of the ring such that the result is a stable structure.

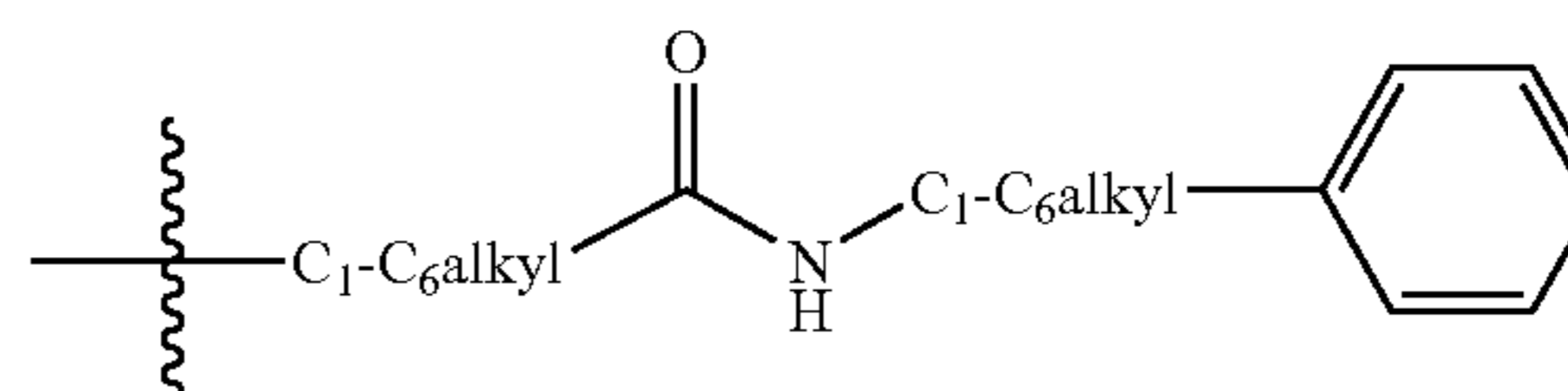
Examples of suitable heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, dioxalanyl, imidazoliny, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, dioxanyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, trithianyl, indolinyl, chromenyl, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuryl, and the like.

As used herein, unless otherwise noted, the term “heterocycloalkyl-alkyl” shall mean any lower alkyl group substituted with a heterocycloalkyl group. Suitable examples include, but are not limited to piperidinyl-methyl, piperazinyl-methyl, piperazinyl-ethyl, morpholinyl-methyl, and the like.

When a particular group is “substituted” (e.g., cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl), that group may have one or more substituents, preferably from one to five substituents, more preferably from one to three substituents, most preferably from one to two substituents, independently selected from the list of substituents. Additionally when aralkyl, heteroaryl-alkyl, heterocycloalkyl-alkyl or cycloalkyl-alkyl group is substituted, the substituent(s) may be on any portion of the group (i.e. the substituent(s) may be on the aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkyl or the alkyl portion of the group.)

With reference to substituents, the term “independently” means that when more than one of such substituents is possible, such substituents may be the same or different from each other.

Under standard nomenclature used throughout this disclosure, the terminal portion of the designated side chain is described first, followed by the adjacent functionality toward the point of attachment. Thus, for example, a “phenylC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylaminocarbonylC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl” substituent refers to a group of the formula



Abbreviations used in the specification, particularly the Schemes and Examples, are as follows

Ac	Acetyl group ( $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{CH}_3$ )
DCM	Dichloromethane
DMF	Dimethyl formamide
ERT	Estrogen replacement therapy
Et	ethyl (i.e. $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ )
EtOAc	Ethyl acetate
FBS	Fetal bovine serum
HPLC	High pressure liquid chromatography
HRT	Hormone replacement therapy
MeOH	Methanol
Ph	Phenyl
TEA or Et <sub>3</sub> N	Triethylamine
THF	Tetrahydrofuran
TsOH	Toluene sulfonic acid

The term “subject” as used herein, refers to an animal, preferably a mammal, most preferably a human, who has been the object of treatment, observation or experiment.

The term “therapeutically effective amount” as used herein, means that amount of active compound or pharmaceutical agent that elicits the biological or medicinal response in a tissue system, animal or human that is being sought by a researcher, veterinarian, medical doctor or other clinician, which includes alleviation of the symptoms of the disease or disorder being treated. Wherein the present invention directed to co-therapy comprising administration of one or more compound(s) of formula I and a progestogen or progestogen antagonist, “therapeutically effective amount” shall mean that amount of the combination of agents taken together so that the combined effect elicits the desired biological or medicinal response. For example, the therapeutically effective amount of co-therapy comprising administration of a compound of formula I and progestogen would be the amount of the compound of formula I and the amount of the progestogen that when taken together or sequentially have a combined effect that is therapeutically effective. Further, it will be recognized by one skilled in the art that in the case of co-therapy with a therapeutically effective amount, as in the example above, the amount of the compound of formula I and/or the amount of the progestogen or progestogen antagonist individually may or may not be therapeutically effective.

As used herein, the term “co-therapy” shall mean treatment of a subject in need thereof by administering one or more compounds of formula I with a progestogen or progestogen antagonist, wherein the compound(s) of for-

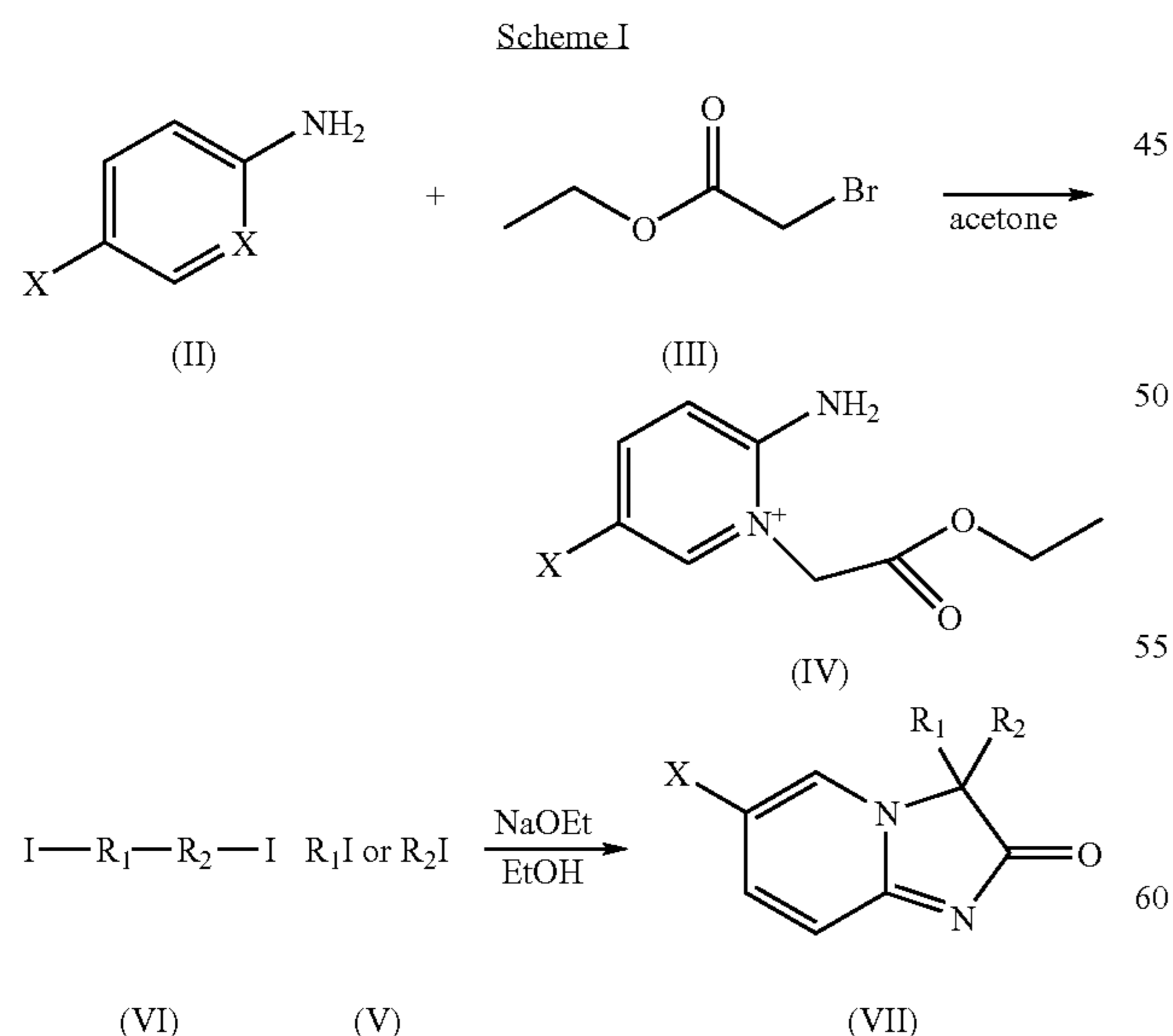
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mula I and progestogen or progestogen antagonist are administered by any suitable means, simultaneously, sequentially, separately or in a single pharmaceutical formulation. Where the compound(s) of formula I and the progestogen or progestogen antagonist are administered in separate dosage forms, the number of dosages administered per day for each compound may be the same or different. The compound(s) of formula I and the progestogen or progestogen antagonist may be administered via the same or different routes of administration. Examples of suitable methods of administration include, but are not limited to, oral, intravenous (iv), intramuscular (im), subcutaneous (sc), transdermal, and rectal. Compounds may also be administered directly to the nervous system including, but not limited to, intracerebral, intraventricular, intracerebroventricular, intrathecal, intracisternal, intraspinal and/or perispinal routes of administration by delivery via intracranial or intravertebral needles and/or catheters with or without pump devices. The compound(s) of formula I and the progestogen or progestogen antagonist may be administered according to simultaneous or alternating regimens, at the same or different times during the course of the therapy, concurrently in divided or single forms.

As used herein, the term "composition" is intended to encompass a product comprising the specified ingredients in the specified amounts, as well as any product which results, directly or indirectly, from combinations of the specified ingredients in the specified amounts.

One skilled in the art will recognize that it may be necessary and/or desirable to protect one or more of the R<sup>3</sup> and/or R<sup>4</sup> groups at any of the steps within the process described above. This may be accomplished using known protecting groups and know protection and de-protection reagents and conditions, for example such as those described in *Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry*, ed. J. F. W. McOmie, Plenum Press, 1973; and T. W. Greene & P. G. M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, John Wiley & Sons, 1991.

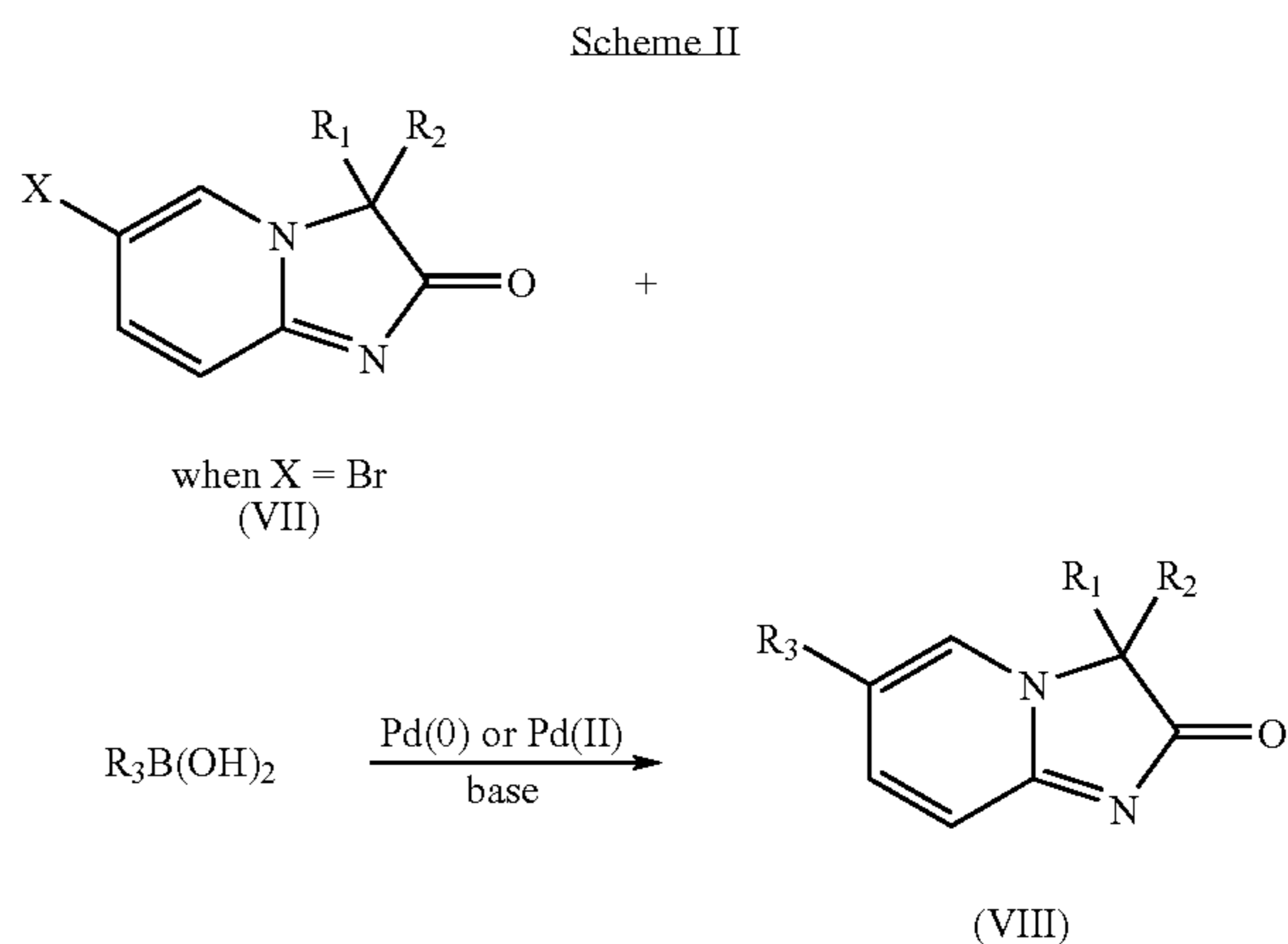
Compounds of formula (I) may be prepared according to the process outlined in Scheme (I).



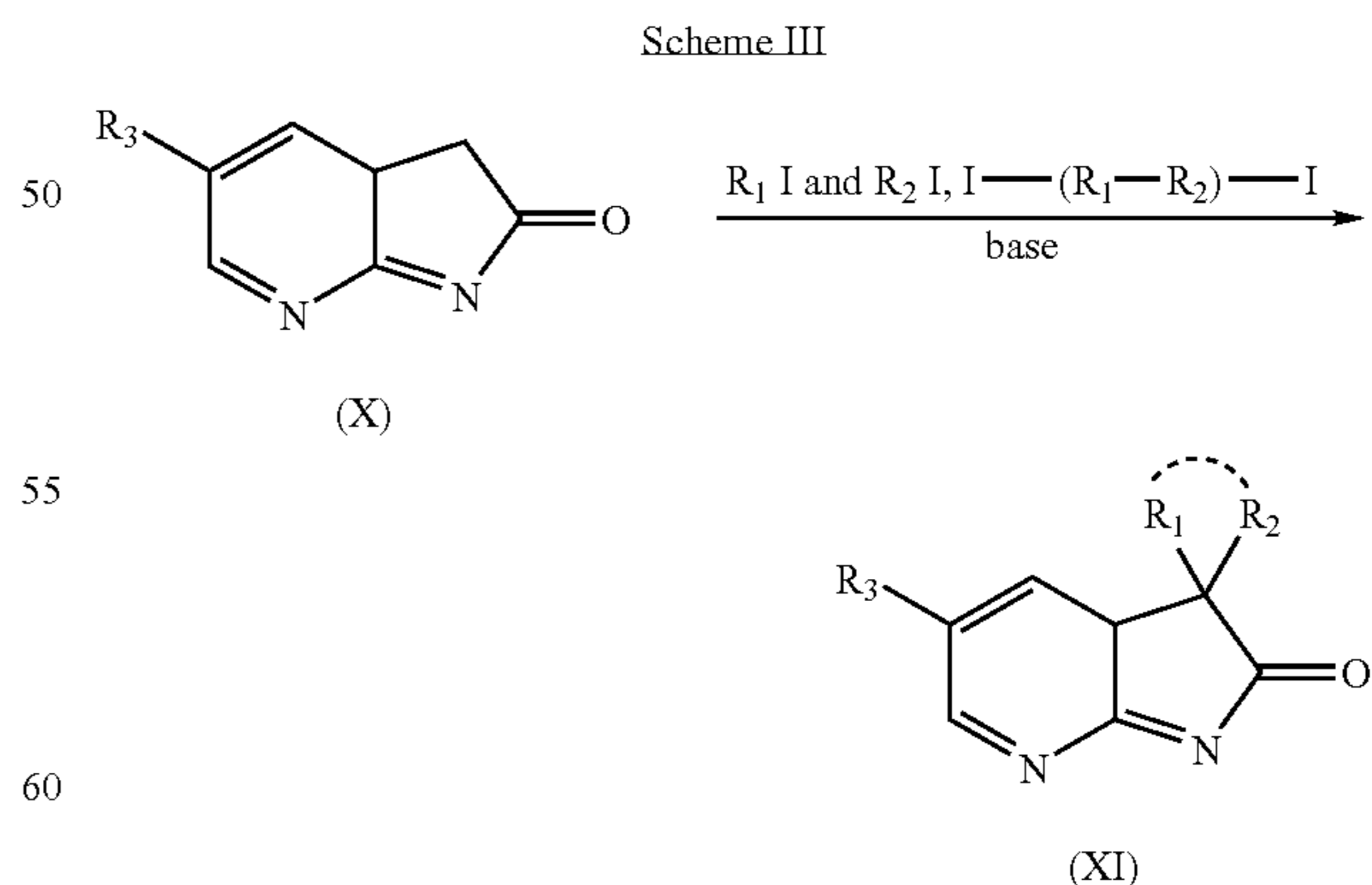
More particularly, a suitably substituted compound of formula (II), wherein X is halogen, CN, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, or SO<sub>2</sub>(alkyl), a known compound or compound prepared by

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known methods, is reacted with a compound of formula (III), a known compound, in an organic solvent such as acetone, THF, 1,4-dioxane, ethyl ether and the like, at a temperature in the range of about 0° C. to about 30° C., to yield the corresponding compound of formula (IV). The cyclization of compound IV and alkyl iodide (V) or alkyl diiodide (VI) can be affected under the organic base such as NaOMe, NaOEt, KOtBu, NaOtBu and the like or inorganic base, such as NaOH, KOH, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, KF and the like; in the presence of organic solvent, such as MeOH, EtOH, iPrOH, tBuOH at a temperature in the range of about 0° C. to 100° C., to yield the corresponding compound of formula (VII).



Preferably, compound of formula (VII), wherein X is Br or I, a compound made from Scheme I, can react further with aryl or heteroaryl boronic acid of formula R<sub>3</sub>B(OH)<sub>2</sub>, a known compound or a compound prepared from known methods, under the palladium (0) or palladium (+2) catalysts, such as Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> with PPh<sub>3</sub>, PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf)<sub>2</sub> and the like, in the presence of inorganic base, such as K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, KOAc, K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, NaOAc, Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, and the like, in the organic solvent such as 1,4-dioxane, THF, toluene, with small amount of water; at a temperature in the range of 0 to 125° C., to yield the corresponding compound of formula (VIII).

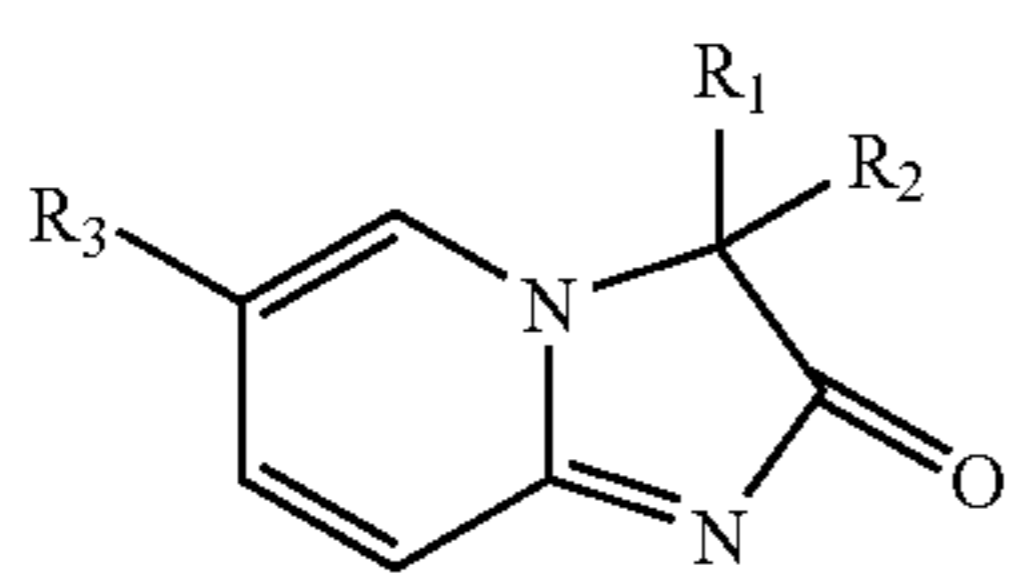


Preferably, compound of formula (X), a known compound prepared according to the procedure described in WO2003/082868, was deprotonated under an organic base, such as nBuLi, LDA, NaHMDS and the like, in the aprotic solvent

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such as THF, ether, or hexane at a temperature in the range of  $-78^{\circ}\text{C.}$  to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C.}$ ; the anion was then reacted with iodide of formula  $\text{R}_1\text{I}$  or  $\text{R}_2\text{I}$  or diiodide of formula  $\text{I}-(\text{R}_1-\text{R}_2)-\text{I}$  to generate the compound of formula (XI).

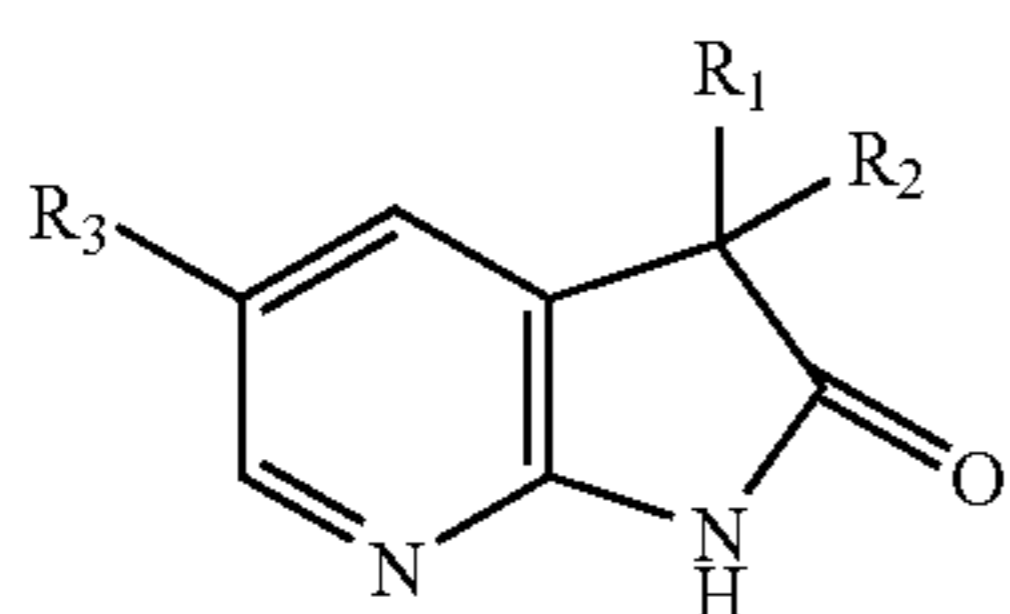
TABLE 1



(I)

ex. #	R <sub>1</sub> , R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	MF
1-C3	Spirocyclohexane	Br	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>13</sub> BrN <sub>2</sub> O
3	Spirocyclohexane	3-Cl-phenyl	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O
1-C1	Dimethyl	Br	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> BrN <sub>2</sub> O
2	Dimethyl	3-Cl-phenyl	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O
4	Dimethyl	3-CN-phenyl	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O
5	Dimethyl	Cl	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O
6	Spirocyclohexyl	Cl	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O
7	Dimethyl	3,5-di-F-phenyl	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>12</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
8	Dimethyl	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
9	Dimethyl	3-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>13</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
10	Dimethyl	2,4-di-F-phenyl	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>12</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
11	Dimethyl	3,5-di-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>12</sub> F <sub>6</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
12	Dimethyl	3-MeO-phenyl	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
13	Dimethyl	3-F-phenyl	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> FN <sub>2</sub> O
14	Dimethyl	2-Cl-phenyl	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O
1-C2	spirocyclopentane	Br	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>11</sub> BrN <sub>2</sub> O
15	spirocyclohexane	3-F-phenyl	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> FN <sub>2</sub> O
16	spirocyclohexane	3-MeO-phenyl	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
17	spirocyclohexane	3,5-di-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>16</sub> F <sub>6</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
18	spirocyclohexane	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
19	spirocyclohexane	3-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>17</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
20	spirocyclohexane	3-CN-phenyl	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O
21	spirocyclohexane	3,5-di-F-phenyl	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>16</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
22	spirocyclohexane	3,4-di-Cl-phenyl	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>16</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
23	spirocyclohexane	2,4-di-F-phenyl	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>16</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
24	spirocyclopentane	3-Cl-phenyl	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>15</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O
25	spirocyclopentane	3-CN-phenyl	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O
26	spirocyclopentane	3-F-phenyl	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>15</sub> FN <sub>2</sub> O
27	spirocyclopentane	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
28	spirocyclopentane	3,4-di-Cl-phenyl	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>14</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
29	spirocyclopentane	3,5-di-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>14</sub> F <sub>6</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O
30	spirocyclopentane	3-Cl-4-F-phenyl	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>14</sub> ClFN <sub>2</sub> O

TABLE 2



(I)

Ex. #	R <sub>1</sub> , R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	MF
31	Spirocyclohexane	3-F-phenyl	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> FN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S
32	Dimethyl	3-F-phenyl	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S

It is intended that the definition of any substituent or variable at a particular location in a molecule be independent of its definitions elsewhere in that molecule. It is understood that substituents and substitution patterns on the compounds of this invention can be selected by one of ordinary skill in the art to provide compounds that are chemically stable and that can be readily synthesized by techniques known in the art as well as those methods set forth herein. It is further

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intended that when  $m$  is  $>1$ , the corresponding  $\text{R}^4$  substituents may be the same or different.

The compounds of the present invention can be used in the form of salts derived from pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable acids or bases. These salts include, but are not limited to, the following salts with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and as the case may be, such organic acids as acetic acid, oxalic acid, succinic acid, and maleic acid. Other salts include salts with alkali metals or alkaline earth metals, such as sodium, potassium, calcium or magnesium in the form of esters, carbamates and other conventional "pro-drug" forms, which, when administered in such form, convert to the active moiety in vivo.

This invention includes pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds of this invention, preferably in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients. The invention also includes methods of contraception and methods of treating or preventing maladies associated with the progesterone receptor, the methods comprising administering to a mammal in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective amount of one or more compounds as described above wherein  $\text{R}$  is alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or alkylaryl group.

The progesterone receptor antagonists of this invention, used alone or in combination, can be utilized in methods of contraception and the treatment and/or prevention of benign and malignant neoplastic disease. Specific uses of the compounds and pharmaceutical compositions of invention include the treatment and/or prevention of uterine myometrial fibroids, endometriosis, benign prostatic hypertrophy; carcinomas and adenocarcinomas of the endometrium, ovary, breast, colon, prostate, pituitary, meningioma and other hormone-dependent tumors. Additional uses of the present progesterone receptor antagonists include the synchronization of the estrus in livestock.

When used in contraception the progesterone receptor antagonists of the current invention may be used either alone in a continuous administration of between 0.1 and 500 mg per day, or alternatively used in a different regimen which would entail 2-4 days of treatment with the progesterone receptor antagonist after 21 days of a progestin. In this regimen between 0.1 and 500 mg daily doses of the progestin (e.g. levonorgestrel, trimegestone, gestodene, norethisterone acetate, norgestimate or cyproterone acetate) would be followed by between 0.1 and 500 mg daily doses of the progesterone receptor antagonists of the current invention.

The progesterone receptor agonists of this invention, used alone or in combination, can also be utilized in methods of contraception and the treatment and/or prevention of dysfunctional bleeding, uterine leiomyomata, endometriosis; polycystic ovary syndrome, carcinomas and adenocarcinomas of the endometrium, ovary, breast, colon, prostate. Additional uses of the invention include stimulation of food intake.

When used in contraception the progesterone receptor agonists of the current invention are preferably used in combination or sequentially with an estrogen agonist (e.g. ethinyl estradiol). The preferred dose of the progesterone receptor agonist is 0.01 mg and 500 mg per day.

This invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds described herein, preferably in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients. When the compounds are employed for the above utilities, they may be combined with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, or excipients, for example, solvents, diluents and the like and may be

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administered orally in such forms as tablets, caplules, dispersible powders, granules, or suspensions containing, for example, from about 0.05 to 5% of suspending agent, syrups containing, for example, from about 10 to 50% of sugar, and elixirs containing, for example, from 20 to 50% ethanol, and the like, or parenterally in the form of sterile injectable solutions or suspensions containing from about 0.05 to 5% suspending agent in an isotonic medium. Such pharmaceutical preparations may contain, for example, from about 25 to about 90% of the active ingredient in combination with the carrier, more usually between about 5% and 60% by weight.

The effective dosage of active ingredient employed may vary depending on the particular compound employed, the mode of administration and the severity of the condition being treated. However, in general, satisfactory results are obtained when the compounds of the invention are administered at a daily dosage of from about 0.5 to about 500 mg/kg of animal body weight, preferably given in divided doses two to four times a day, or in a sustained release form. For most large mammals, the total daily dosage is from about 1 to 100 mg, preferably from about 2 to 80 mg. Dosage forms suitable for internal use comprise from about 0.5 to 500 mg of the active compound in intimate admixture with a solid or liquid pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. This dosage regimen may be adjusted to provide the optimal therapeutic response. For example, several divided doses may be administered daily or the dose may be proportionally reduced as indicated by the exigencies of the therapeutic situation.

These active compounds may be administered orally as well as by intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous routes. Solid carriers include starch, lactose, dicalcium phosphate, microcrystalline cellulose, sucrose and kaolin, while liquid carriers include sterile water, polyethylene glycols, non-ionic surfactants and edible oils such as corn, peanut and sesame oil, as are appropriate to the nature of the active ingredient and the particular form of administration desired. Adjuvants customarily employed in the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions may be advantageously included, such as flavoring agents, coloring agents, preserving agents, and antioxidants, for example, vitamin E, ascorbic acid, BHT and BHA.

The preferred pharmaceutical compositions from the standpoint of ease of preparation and administration are solid compositions, particularly tablets and hardfilled or liquid-filled capsules. Oral administration of the compounds is preferred.

These active compounds may also be administered parenterally or intraperitoneally. Solutions or suspensions of these active compounds as a free base or pharmacologically acceptable salt can be prepared in water suitably mixed with a surfactant such as hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions can also be prepared in glycerol, liquid, polyethylene glycols and mixtures thereof in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. In all cases, the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syring ability exists. It must be stable under conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacterial and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol (e.g., glycerol, pro-

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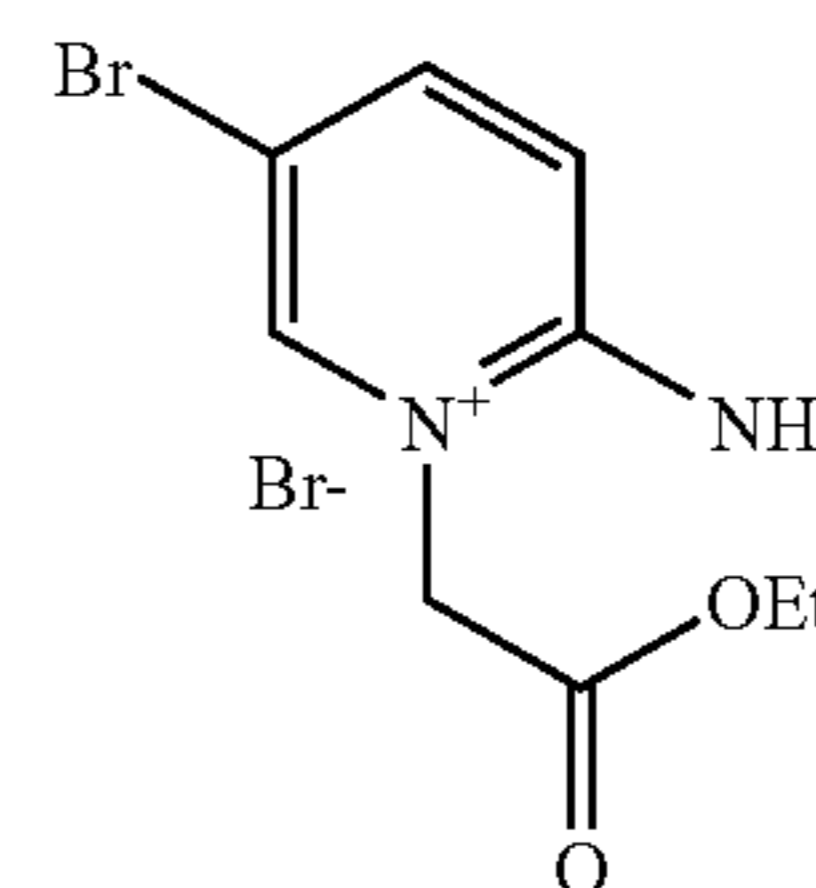
pylene glycol and liquid polyethylene glycol), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oil.

The following non-limiting examples illustrate preparation and use of the compounds of the invention.

## EXAMPLE 1

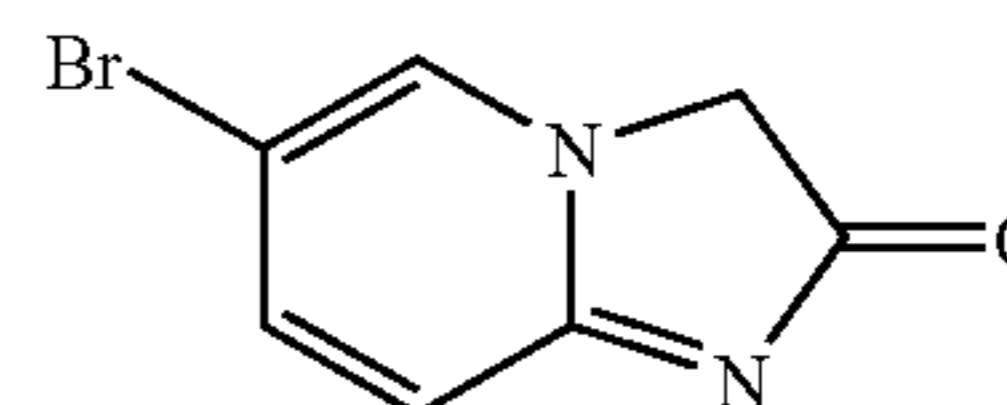
## A.

2-Amino-5-bromo-1-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-pyridinium; bromide



2-Amino-5-bromopyridine (10.88 g, 62.9 mmol) was dissolved in acetone (65 mL). To this solution was added ethyl bromoacetate (7.7 mL, 69.2 mmol). The solution was heated to reflux overnight under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was cooled and an off-white solid was filtered off. The solid was washed with acetone and dried to provide title compound as an off-white solid (13.74 g, 64%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.91 (s, 2H), 8.42 (d, J=2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (dd, J=2.2 and 9.5 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.21 (q, J=7.1 and 14.2, 2H), 1.26 (t, J=7.1, 3H); MS (m/e): 259 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

B. 6-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



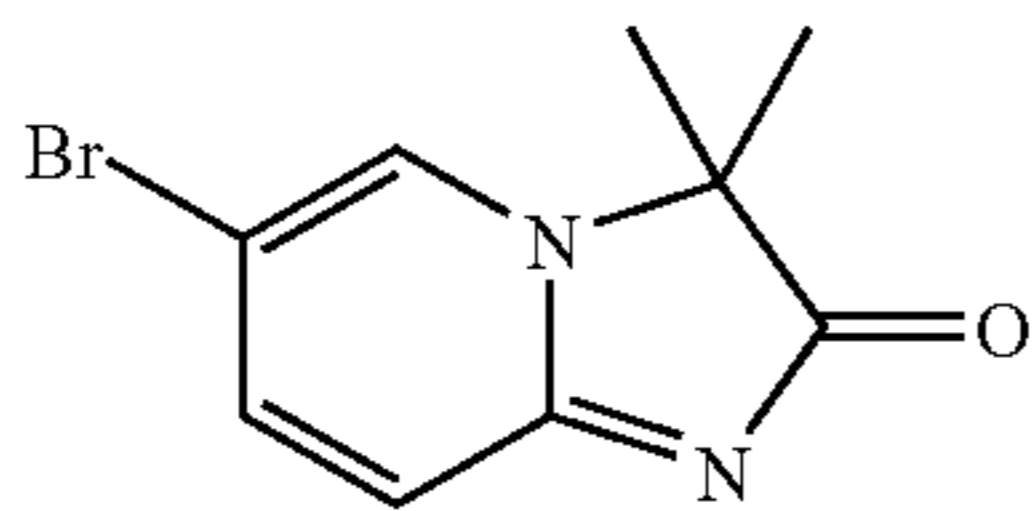
To a solution of 2-Amino-5-bromo-1-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-pyridinium; bromide (2.86 g, 8.4 mmol) in methanol (30 mL) was added sodium methoxide (25 wt %, 2.5 mL, 10.1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight under argon. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and then extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, evaporated to yield a tan solid. The crude material was purified by column chromatography eluting with 3, 5, and 10% methanol/dichloromethane. The product was obtained as a brown solid (56 mg, 3%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.67 (dd, J=1.6, 9.5 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (s, 2H); MS (m/e): 215 (MH<sup>+</sup>); HRMS: calc'd MH<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>BrN<sub>2</sub>O 212.9672; found 212.9664.



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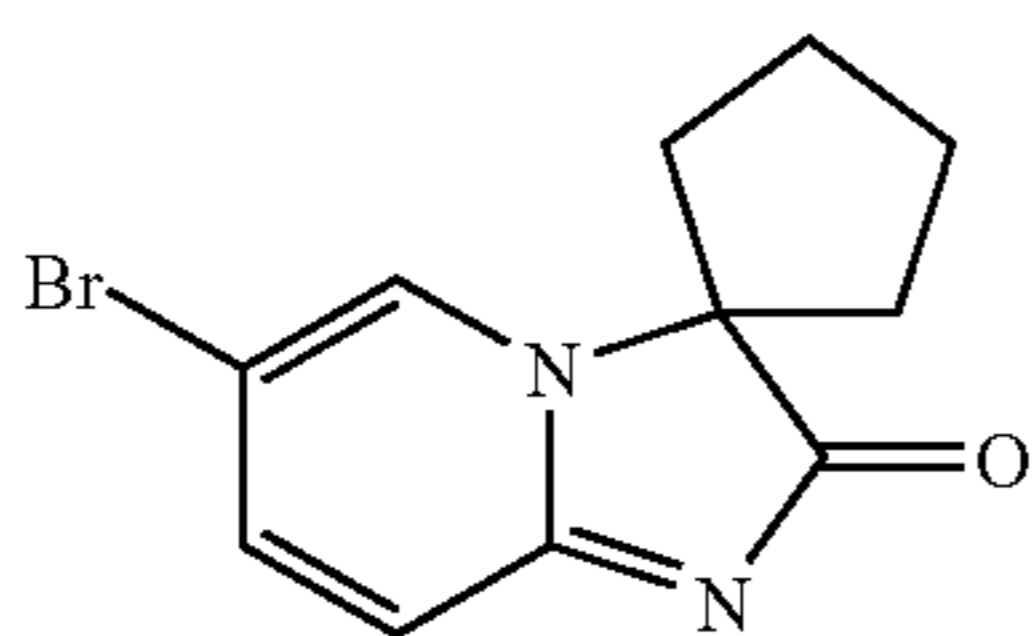
C1.

6-Bromo-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



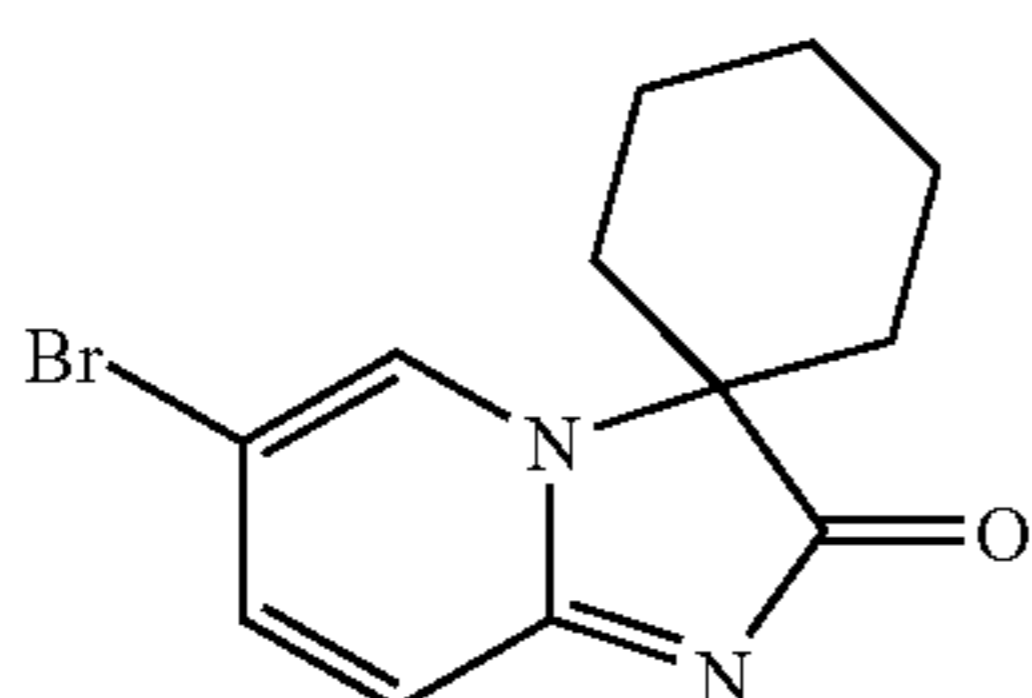
A solution of 2-Amino-5-bromo-1-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-pyridinium; bromide (6.11 g, 17.97 mmol) in 100 mL of ethanol was prepared followed by sodium ethoxide (21 wt %, 20.5 mL, 54.9 mmol). After one hour, iodomethane was added (2.3 mL, 37.7 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was taken up in dichloromethane. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was purified by column chromatography eluting with 5% methanol/dichloromethane. The product was obtained as a tan solid (1.07 g, 25%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.67 (dd, J=1.8 and 9.4 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J=9.4 Hz, 1H), 1.59 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 241 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

C2. 6-Bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclopentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



6-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one (0.211 g 1 mmol), NaOMe (25% in MeOH, 0.26 g, 1.2 mmole), was stirred in MeOH (5.0 mL). 1,4-Diiodobutane (0.310 g, 1.0 mmol) was added slowly. This was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and then extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, evaporated to yield a tan solid. The crude material was purified by column chromatography eluting with 5% methanol/dichloromethane. The product was obtained as a white solid (20 mg, 20%). Several runs with different scale was carried out and the best yield is 50%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H, J=12 Hz), 7.04 (d, 1H, J=12 Hz), 2.52-1.83 (m, 8H); MS (m/e): 267(MH<sup>+</sup>).

C3. 6-Bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



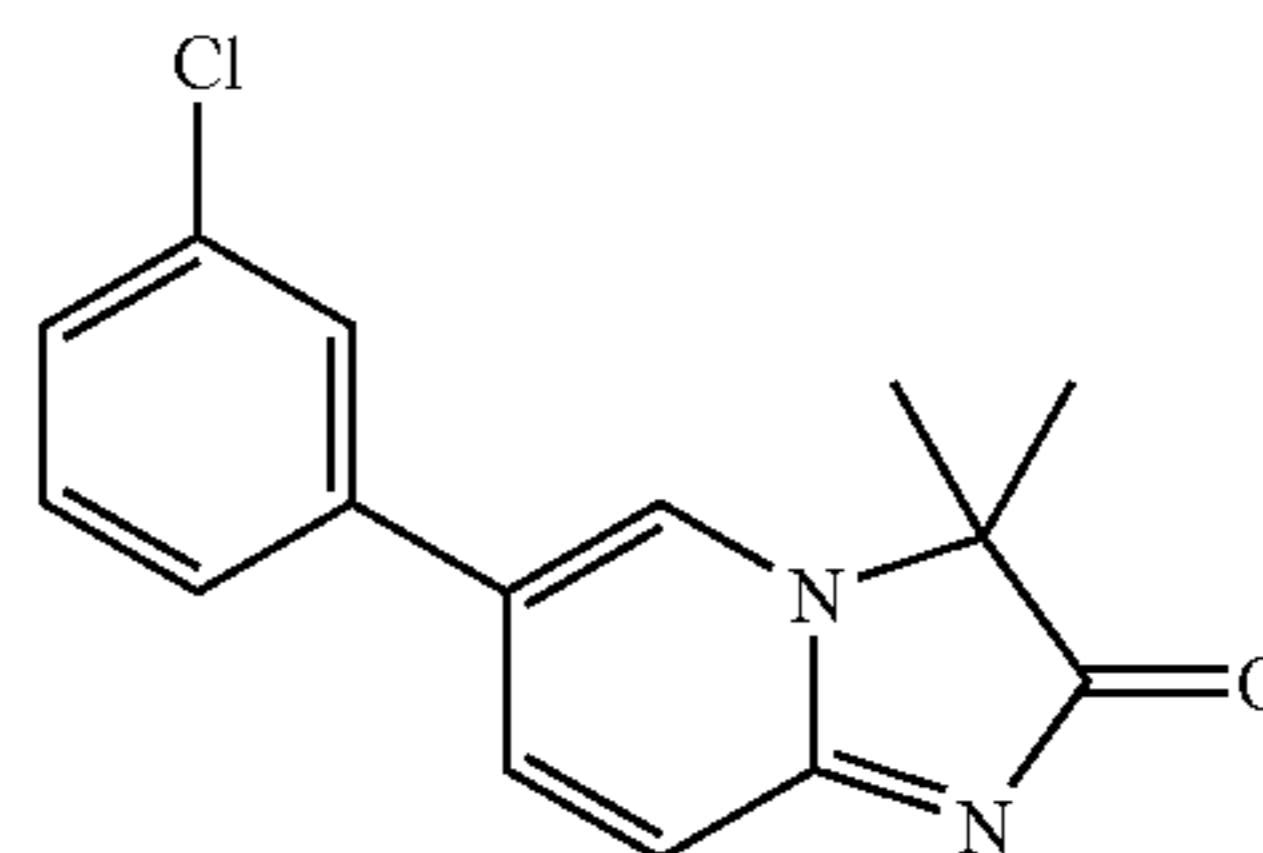
A solution of 2-Amino-5-bromo-1-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-pyridinium; bromide (4.66 g, 13.70 mmol) in 80 mL of

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ethanol was prepared followed by sodium ethoxide (21 wt %, 15.4 mL, 41.11 mmol). After one hour, 1,5-diiodopentane was added (2.2 mL, 15.07 mmol) and the reaction allowed to proceed overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and then extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, evaporated to yield a tan solid. The crude material was purified by column chromatography eluting with 5% methanol/dichloromethane. The product was obtained as an orange solid (1.15 g, 30%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.73 (d, J=1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (dd, J=2.2 and 9.4 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.35-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.01-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.88-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.64 (m, 4H), 1.46-1.37 (s, 1H); MS (m/e): 282(MH<sup>+</sup>).

## EXAMPLE 2

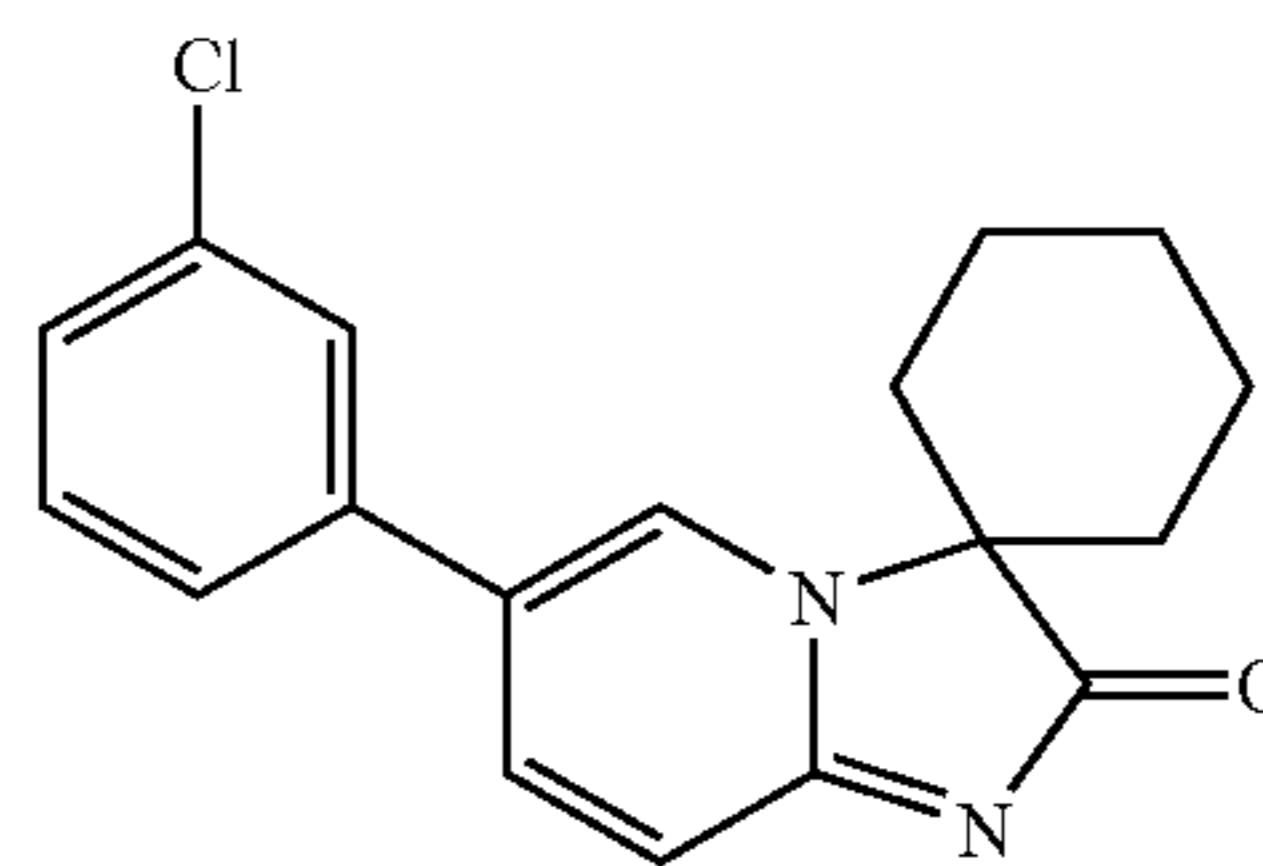
6-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



To a round-bottom flask was added 6-bromo-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one (60 mg, 0.25 mmol), 3-chlorophenylboronic acid (39 mg, 0.25 mmol), potassium carbonate (69 mg, 0.25 mmol), Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (29 mg, 0.025 mmol), dioxane (5 mL) and water (1 mL). The mixture was heated at reflux until the starting material was consumed monitored by HPLC-MS. The solution was cooled and water was added. The reaction mixture was extracted twice with ethyl acetate and the combined organic layers were dried, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography eluting with 5% methanol/dichloromethane to provide the desired product as an off-white solid (43 mg, 63%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.84 (dd, J=1.8 and 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.46-7.27 (m, 5H), 1.64 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 273 (MH<sup>+</sup>); HRMS: calc'd MH<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>13</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O 273.0794; found 273.0800.

## EXAMPLE 3

6-(3-chloro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



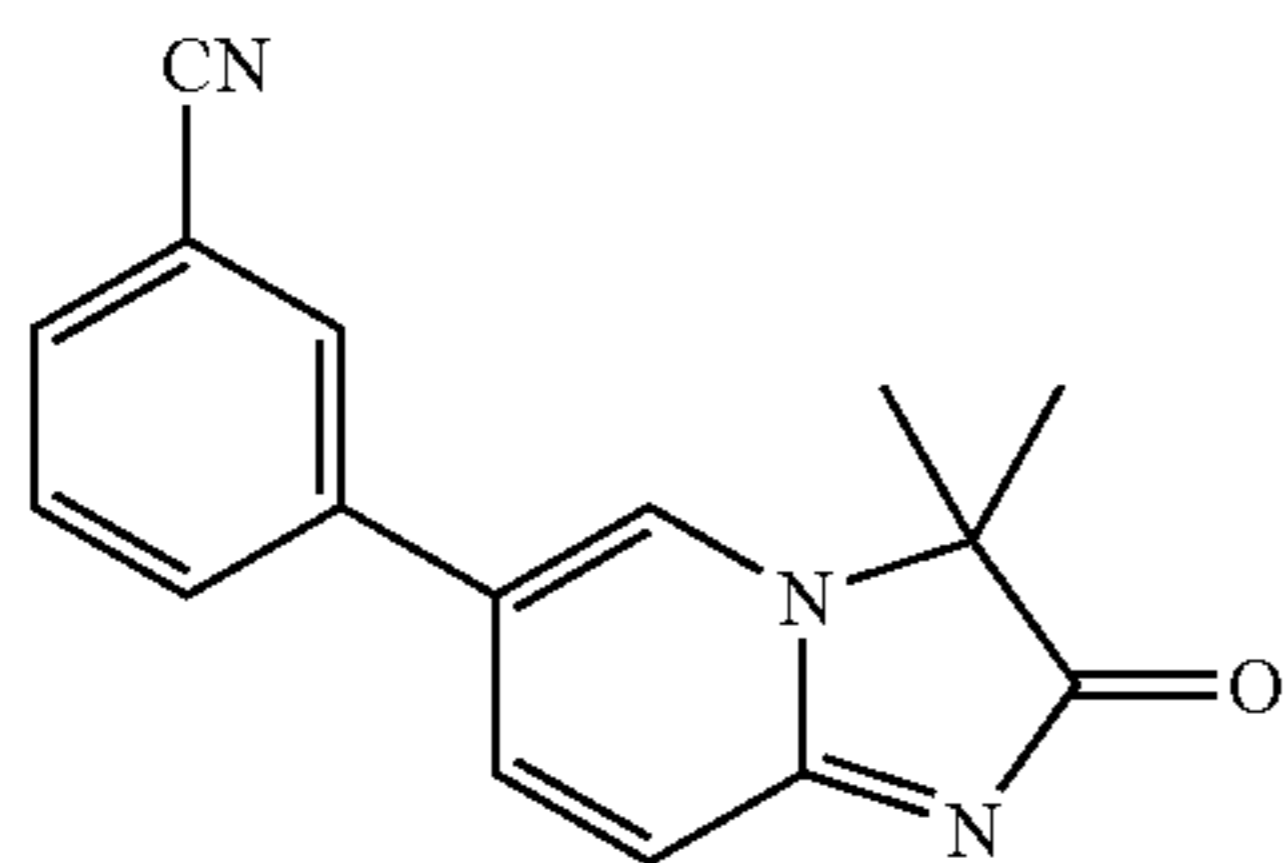
The title compound was prepared in 71% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from

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6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohepane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.81 (dd, J=2.1 and 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J=1.4, 1H), 7.45-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.23 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.05-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.71 (m, 4H), 1.49-1.42 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 313 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

## EXAMPLE 4

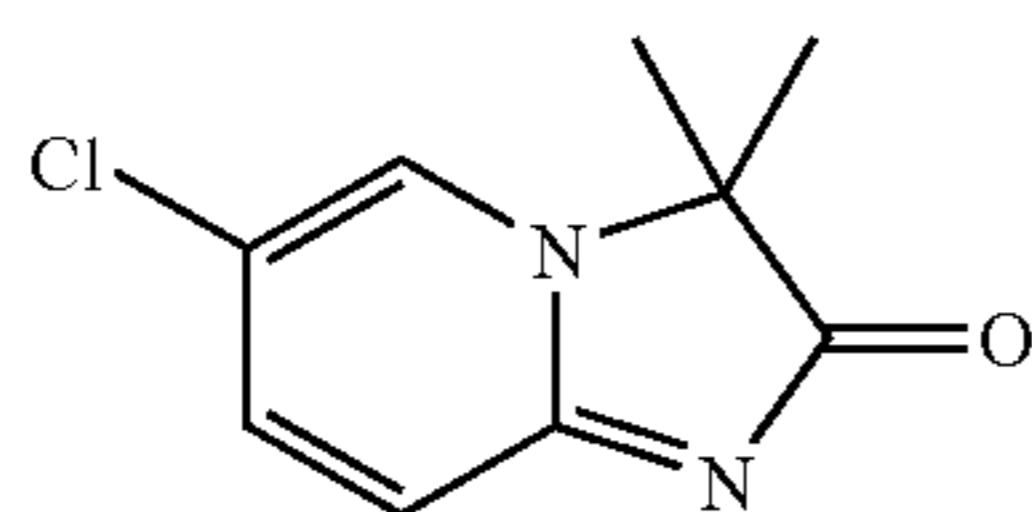
3-(3,3-Dimethyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-6-yl)-benzonitrile (JNJ-27385696)



The title product was prepared in 12% yield as a yellow solid according to the procedure described in Example 2 using 3-cyanophenylboronic acid as starting material. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.82 (dd, J=2.1 and 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.76-7.69 (m, 4H), 7.61 (m, 1H), 7.31 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 264(MH<sup>+</sup>); HRMS: calc'd MH<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O 264.1137; found 264.1130.

## EXAMPLE 5

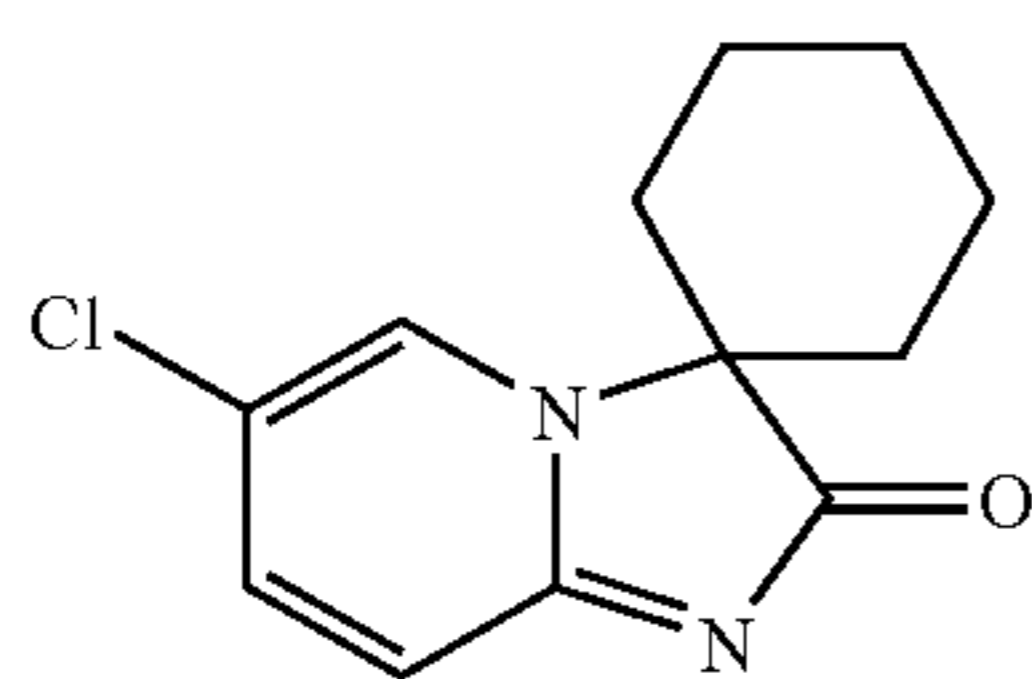
6-Chloro-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 44% yield according to the procedure described in Example 1-C1, starting from 5-chloro-pyridin-2-ylamine. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.62 (d, J=2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, J=2.3 and 9.5 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J=9.5 Hz, 1H), 1.59 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 197 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

## EXAMPLE 6

6-Chloro-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



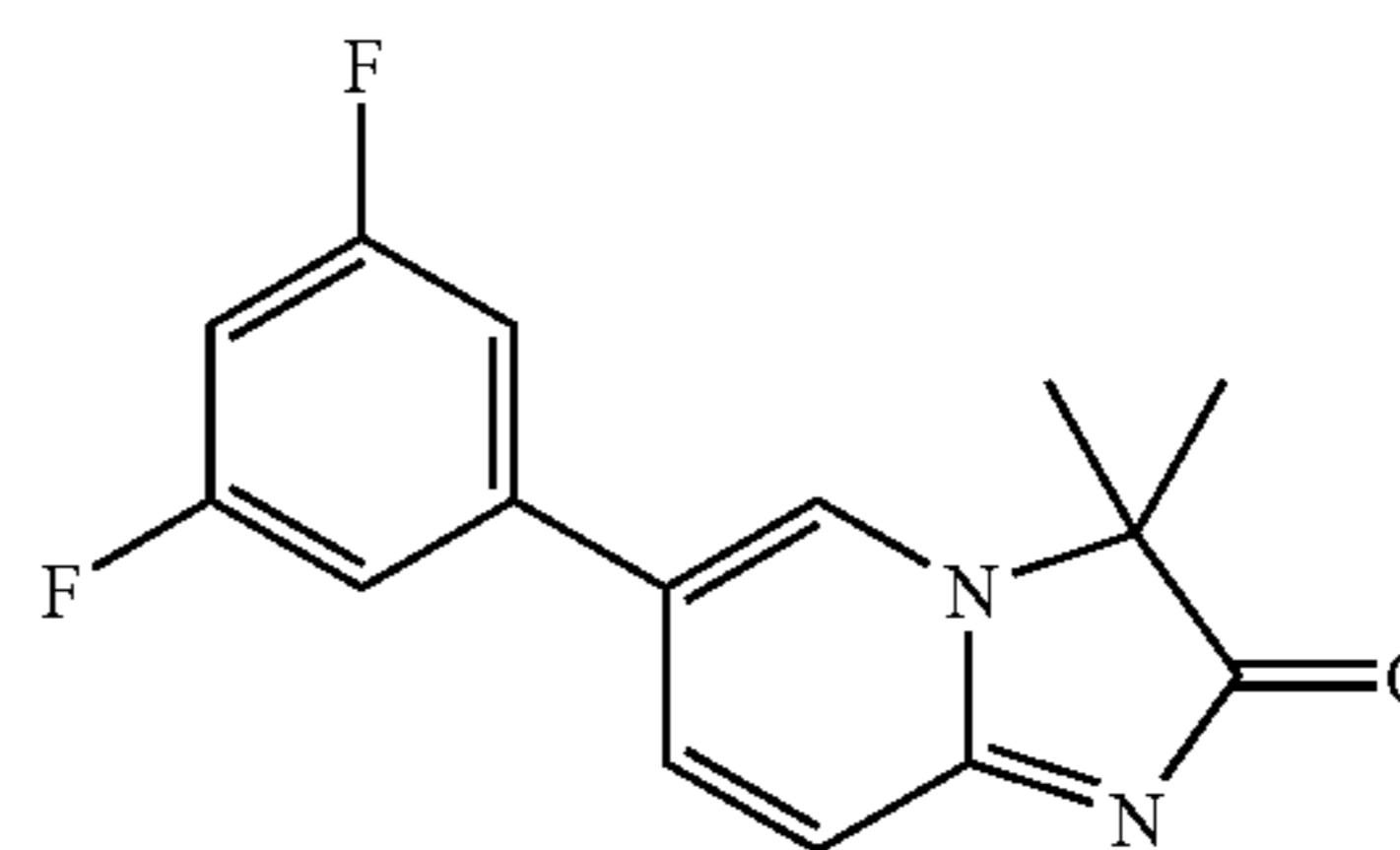
The title compound was prepared in 14% yield according to the procedure described in Example 1-C3, starting from 5-chloro-pyridin-2-ylamine. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.63 (t,

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J=1.8 and 0.4 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd, J=2.3 and 9.4 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (dd, J=0.4, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 2.36-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.00-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.88-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.63 (m, 4H), 1.46-1.36 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 237 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

## EXAMPLE 7

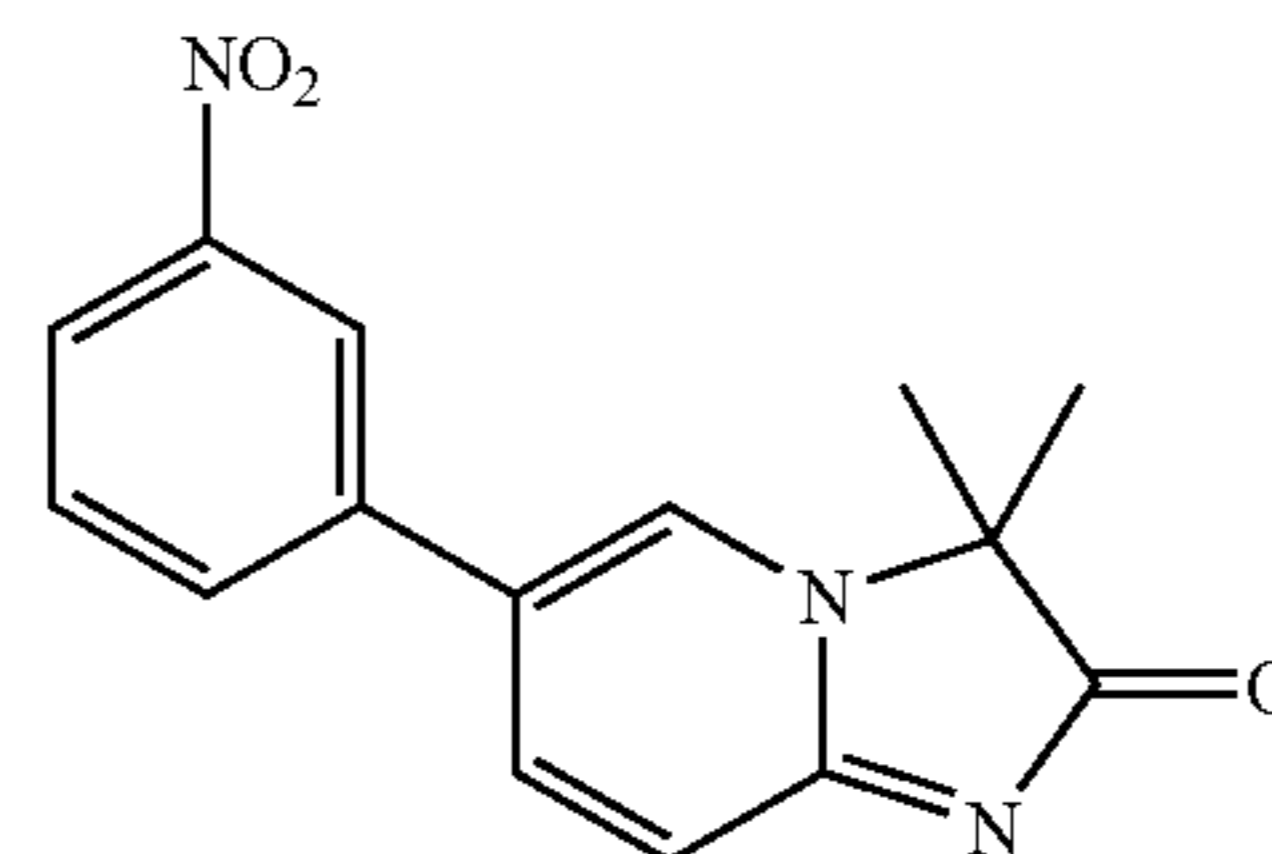
6-(3,5-Difluoro-phenyl)-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one (JNJ-27446913)



The title product was prepared in 73% yield as a yellow solid according to the procedure described in Example 2 using 3,5-difluorophenylboronic acid as starting material. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.81 (dd, J=2.1 and 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J=1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J=0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.02-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.90-6.84 (m, 1H), 1.64 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 275(MH<sup>+</sup>); HRMS: calc'd MH<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>12</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O 275.0996; found 275.1009.

## EXAMPLE 8

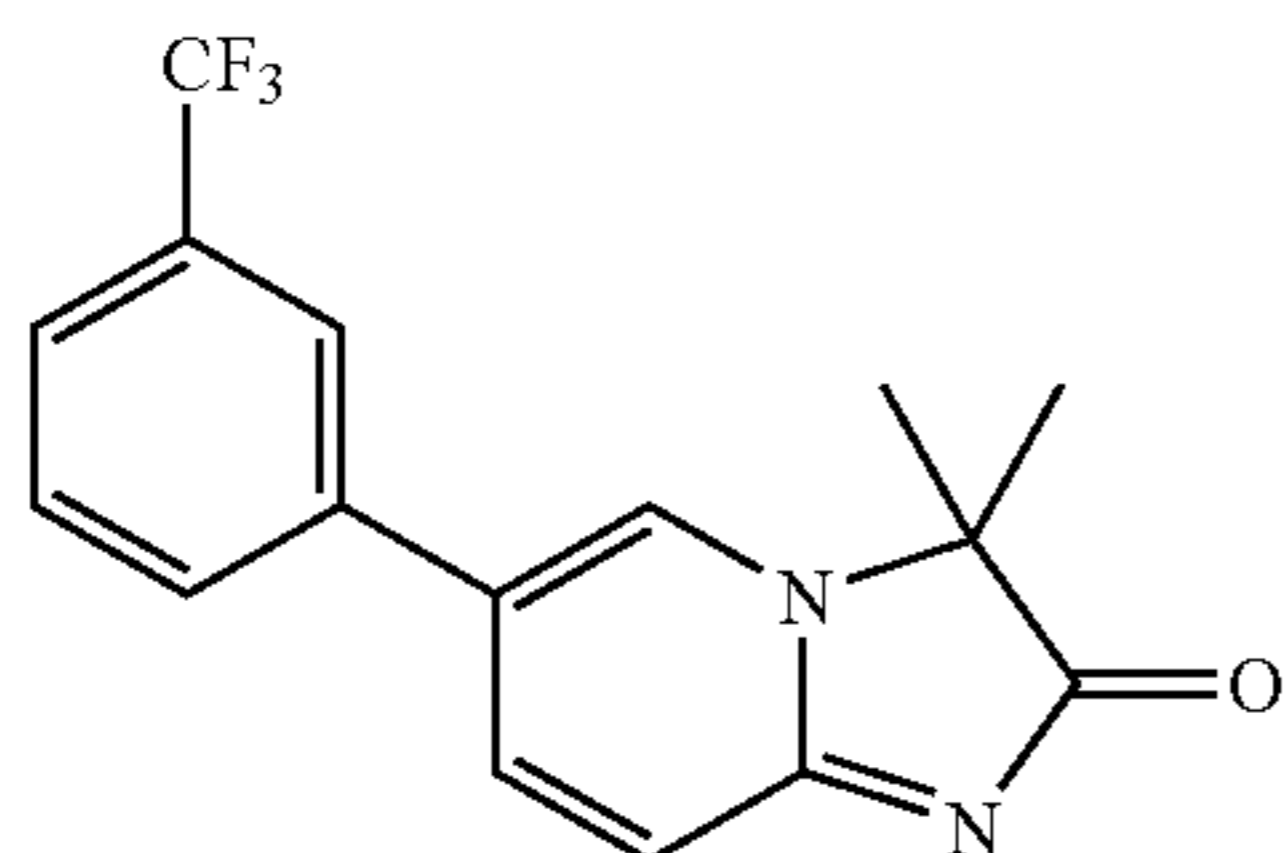
3,3-Dimethyl-6-(3-nitro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one (JNJ-27504646)



The title product was prepared in 37% yield as a yellow solid according to the procedure described in Example 2, using 3-nitrophenylboronic acid as starting material. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.35 (t, J=2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.30-8.27 (m, 1H), 7.89 (dd, J=2.1 and 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.83-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.70 (t, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 1.66 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 284 (MH<sup>+</sup>); HRMS calc'd MH<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 284.1035; found 284.1028.

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EXAMPLE 9

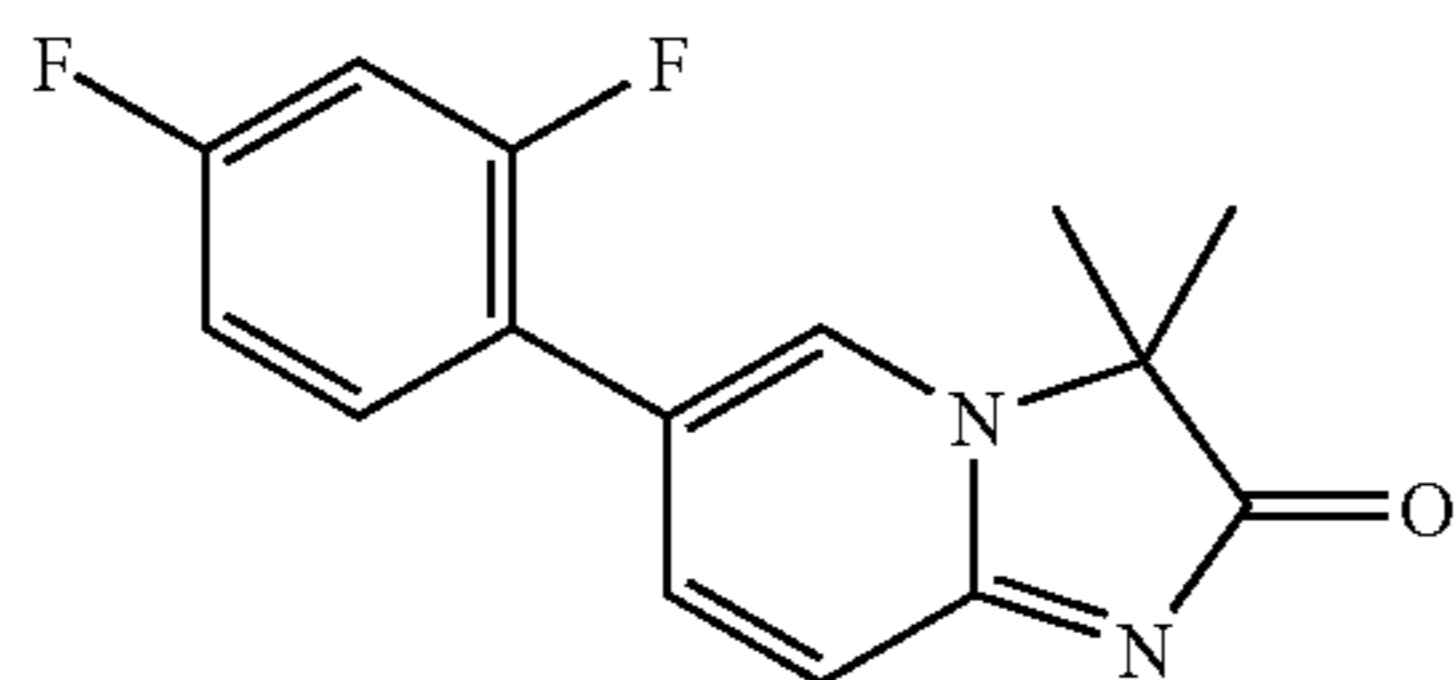
3,3-Dimethyl-6-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo  
[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one (JNJ-27512277)



The title product was prepared in 73% yield as an off-white solid according to the procedure described in Example 2, using 3-trifluoromethylphenylboronic acid as starting material. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.86 (dd, J=2.1 and 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (s, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.61 (m, 4H), 7.30 (d, J=9.2, 1H), 1.65 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 307 (MH<sup>+</sup>); HRMS: calc'd MH<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>F<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O 307.1058; found 307.1052.

EXAMPLE 10

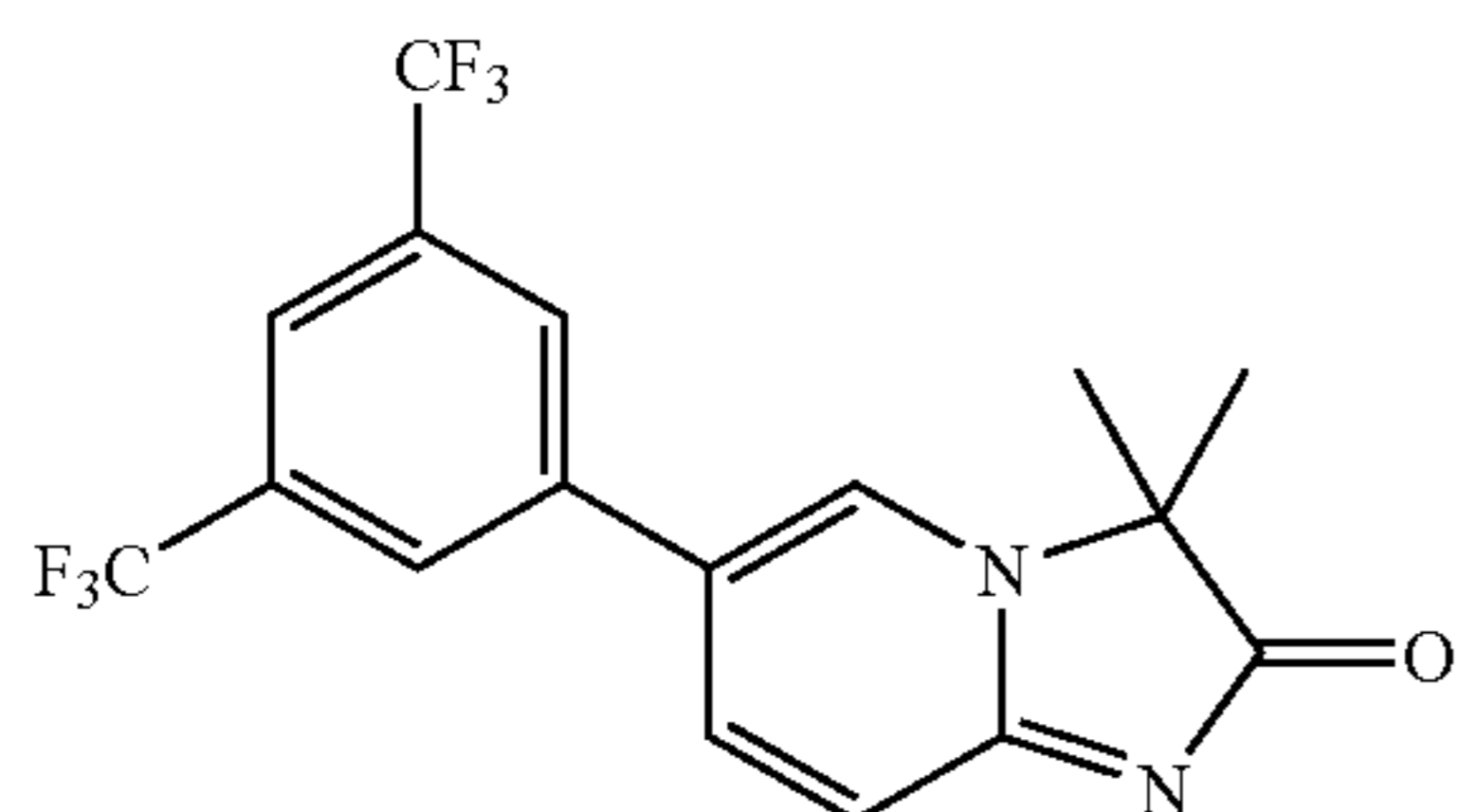
6-(2,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]  
pyridin-2-one (JNJ-27518738)



The title product was prepared in 65% yield as a white solid according to the procedure described in Example 2 using 2,4-di-fluorophenylboronic acid as starting material. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.78-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.05-6.95 (m, 2H), 1.62 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 275 (MH<sup>+</sup>); HRMS: calc'd MH<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>12</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O 275.0996; found 275.1008.

EXAMPLE 11

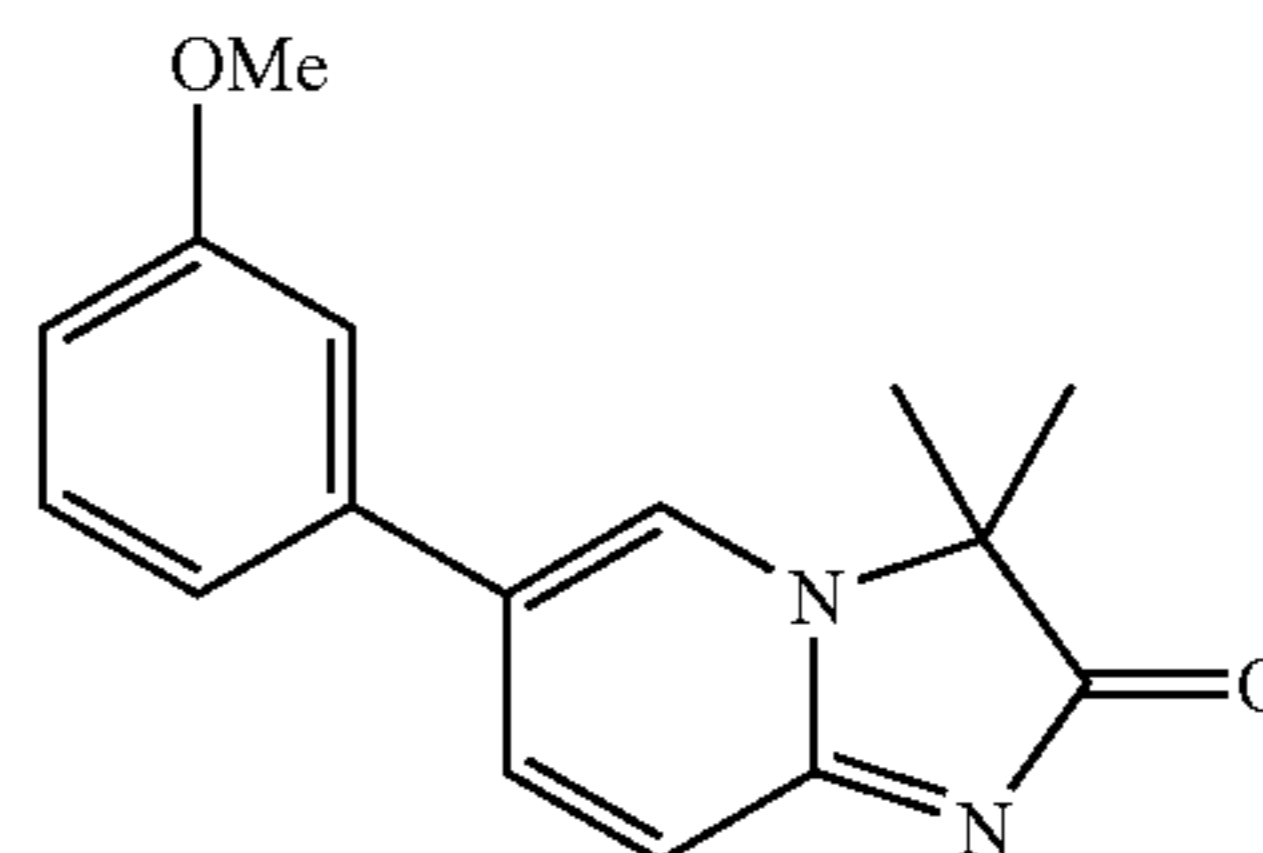
6-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-3,3-dimethyl-  
imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one (27518803)



The title compound was prepared in 75% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 3,5-di-trifluoromethylphenyl boronic acid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.93-7.91 (m, 3H), 7.88-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.33 (dd, J=1.8 and 8.4 Hz, 1H), 1.67 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 375 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

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EXAMPLE 12

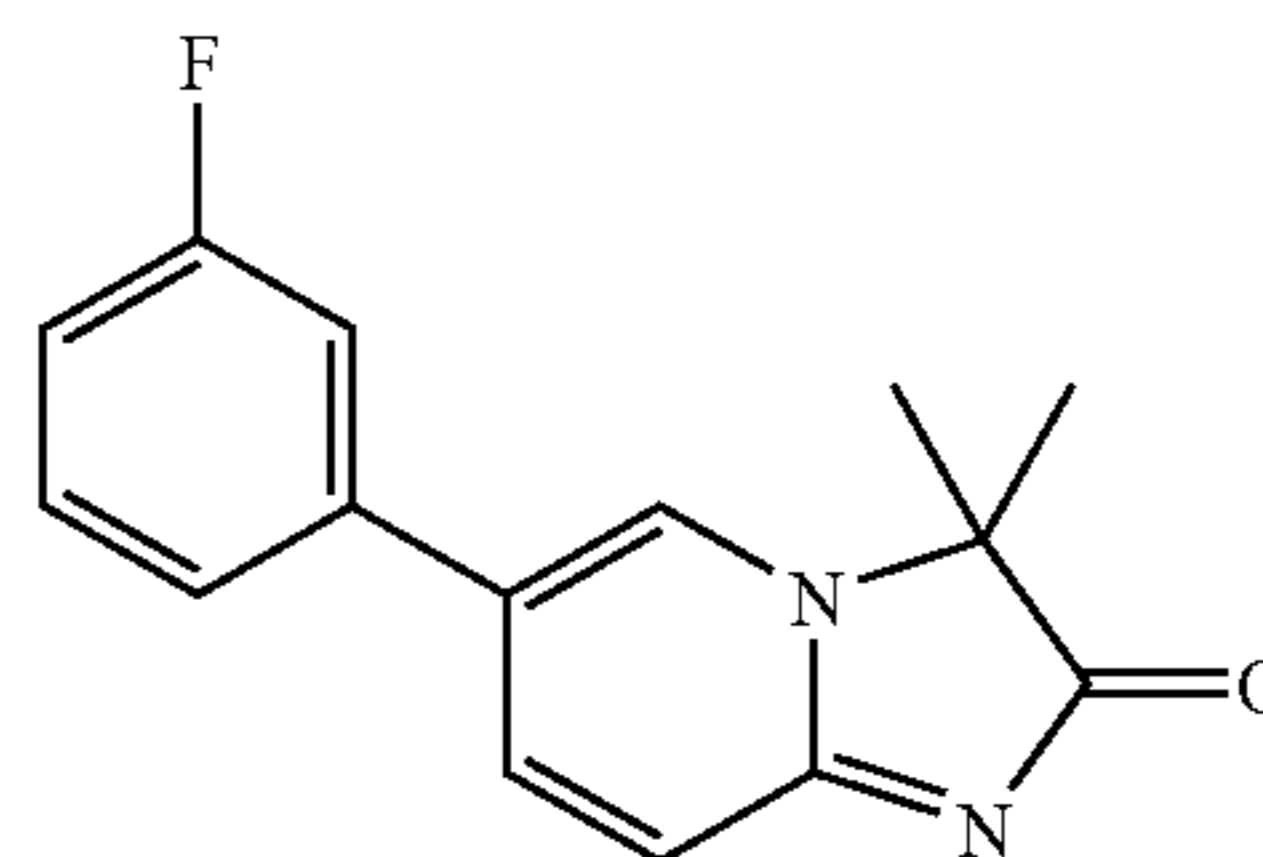
6-(3-Methoxy-phenyl)-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]  
pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 54% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and 3-methoxyphenyl boronic acid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.86 (dd, J=2.1 and 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 6.97-6.94 (m, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 1.63 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 269 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

EXAMPLE 13

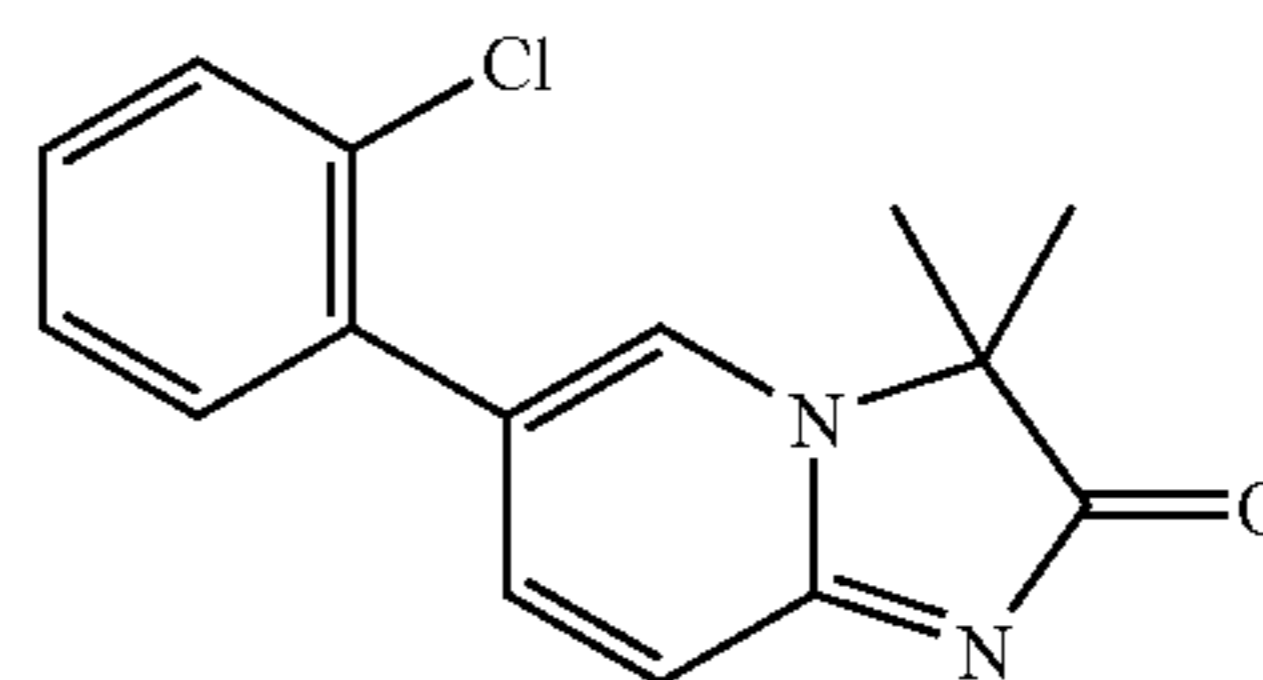
6-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]  
pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 72% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.84 (dd, J=2.1 and 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J=1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.10 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 6H); MS (m/e): 257 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

EXAMPLE 14

6-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]  
pyridin-2-one



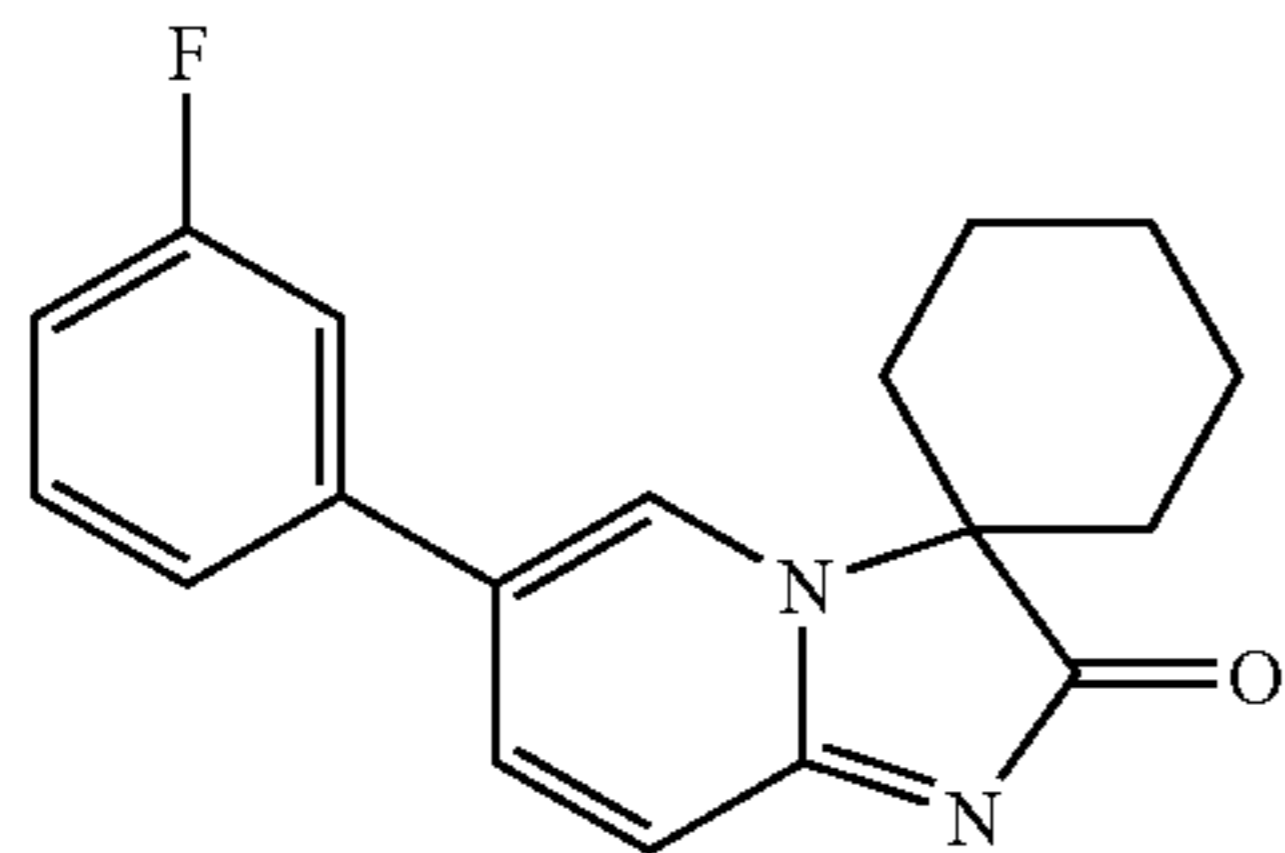
The title compound was prepared in 46% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-dimethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.77-7.73

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(m, 2H), 7.55-7.51 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.23 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 273 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

## EXAMPLE 15

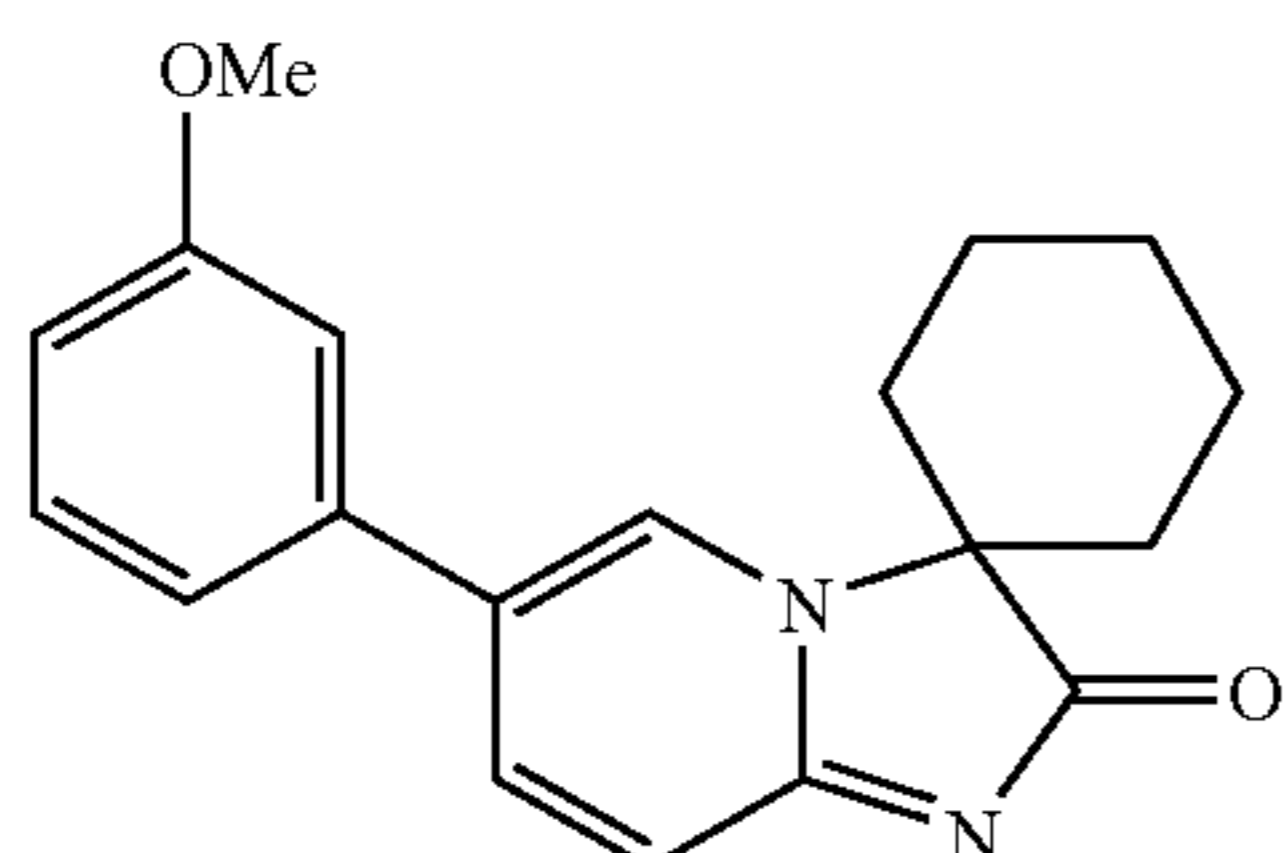
6-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 39% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.81 (dd, J=2.1 and 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J=1.4, 1H), 7.50-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.10 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.05-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.71 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.38 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 297 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

## EXAMPLE 16

6-(3-Methoxy-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one

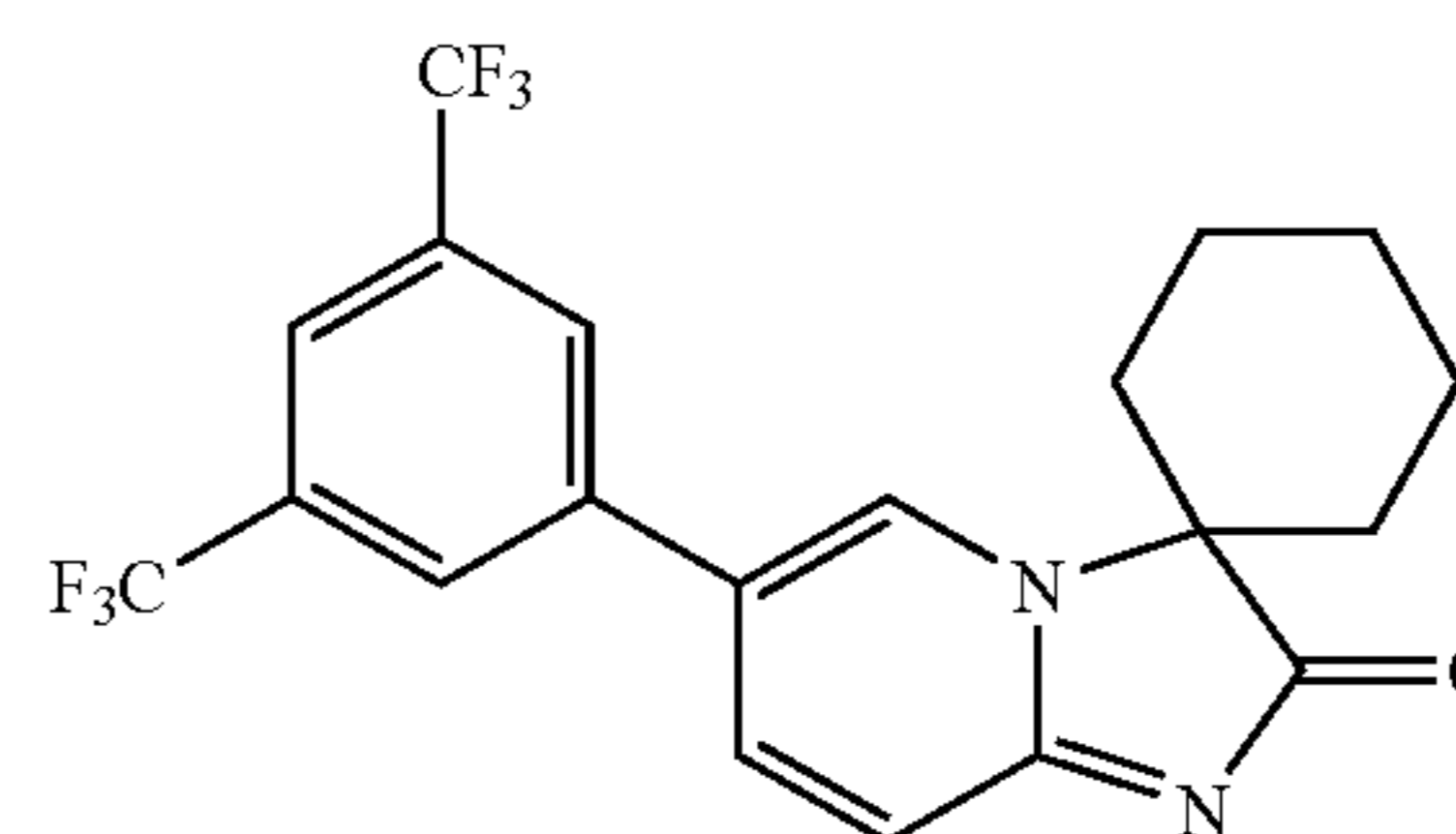


The title compound was prepared in 67% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.83 (dd, J=2.1 and 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J=1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.04-7.02 (m, 1H), 6.97-6.95 (m, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 2.40-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.05-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.80 (s, 1H), 1.77-1.68 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.38 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 309 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

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## EXAMPLE 17

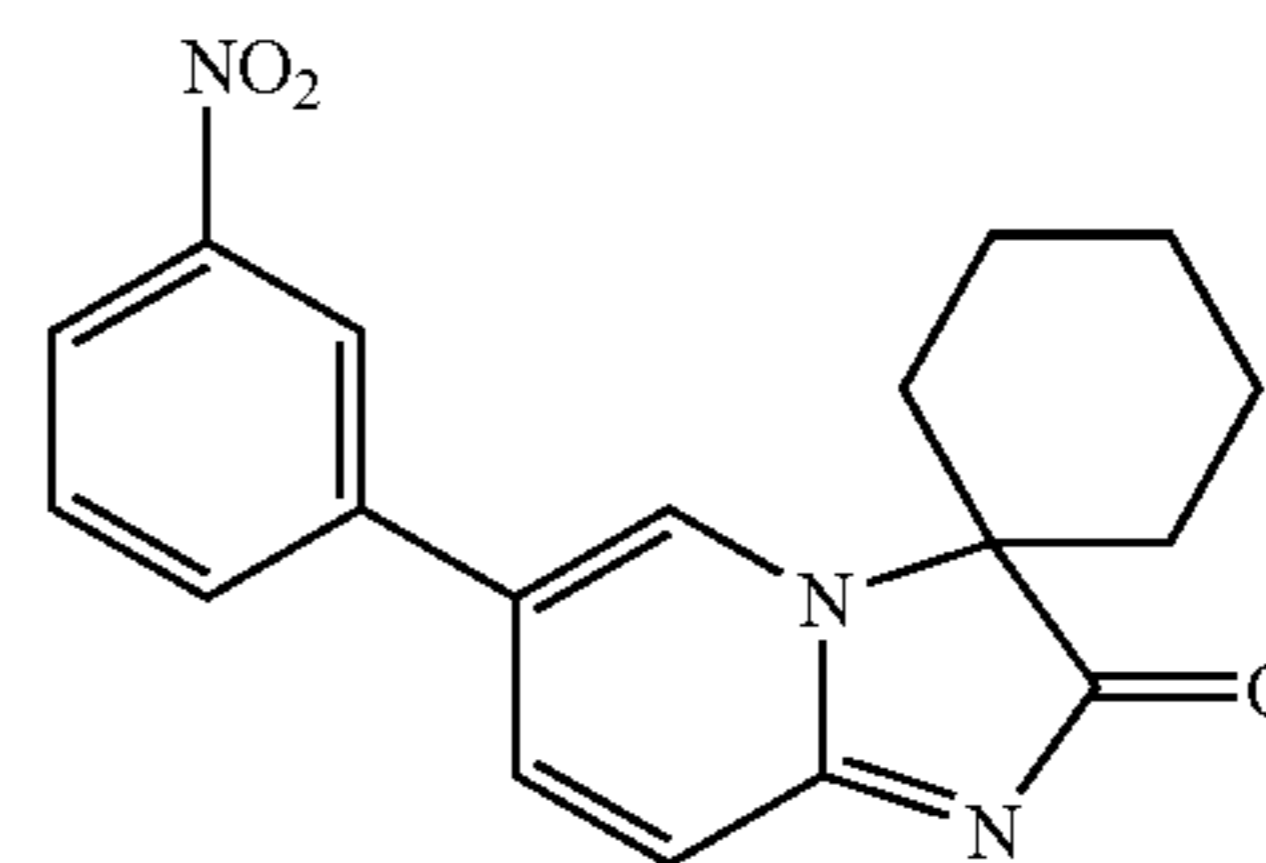
6-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 35% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.93-7.79 (m, 5H), 7.30-7.28 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.36 (m, 2H), 2.06-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.72 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.38 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 415 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

## EXAMPLE 18

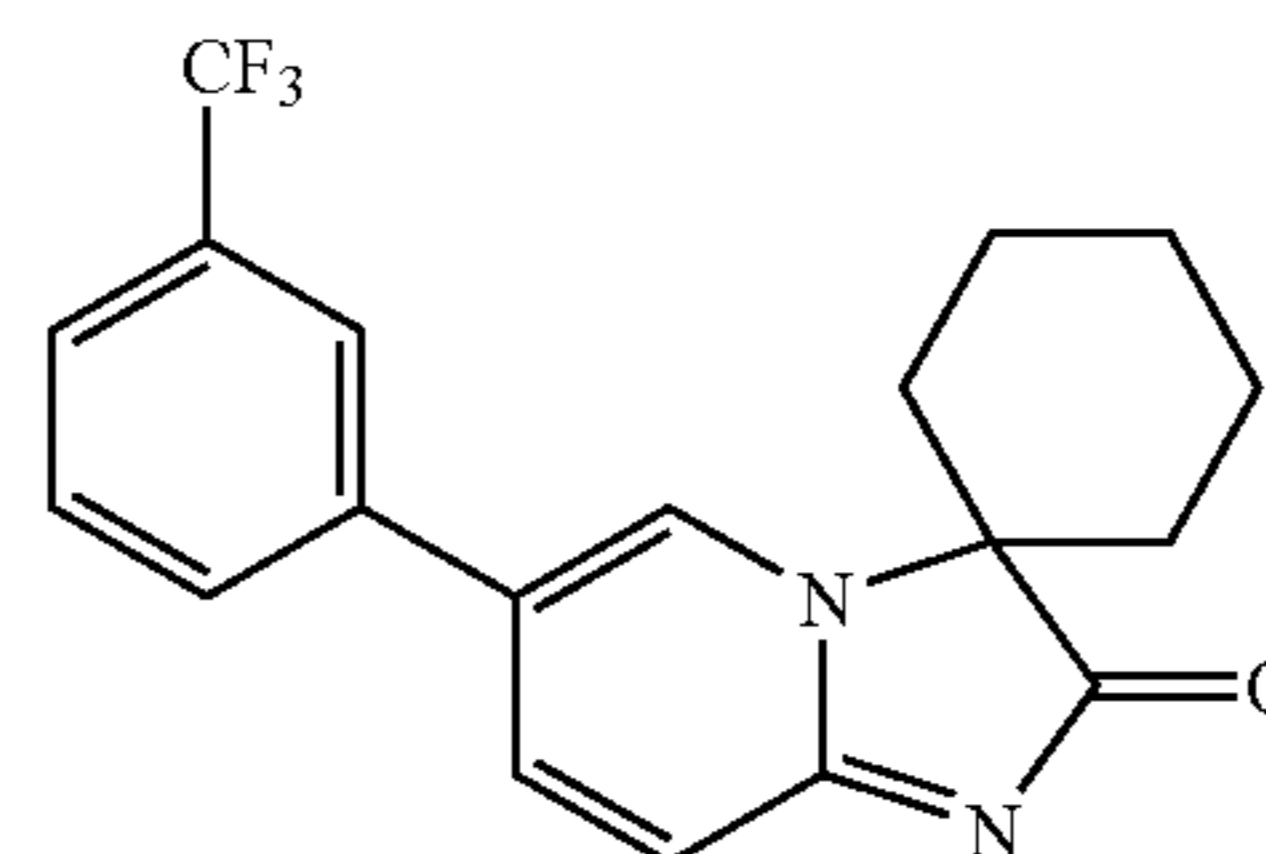
6-(3-nitro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 8% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.34 (t, J=1.9 Hz, 1H), 8.29-8.26 (m, 1H), 7.88-7.79 (m, 3H), 7.69 (t, J=7.9, 1H), 7.31-7.26 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.10-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.81-1.70 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.40 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 324 (MH<sup>+</sup>).

## EXAMPLE 19

6-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



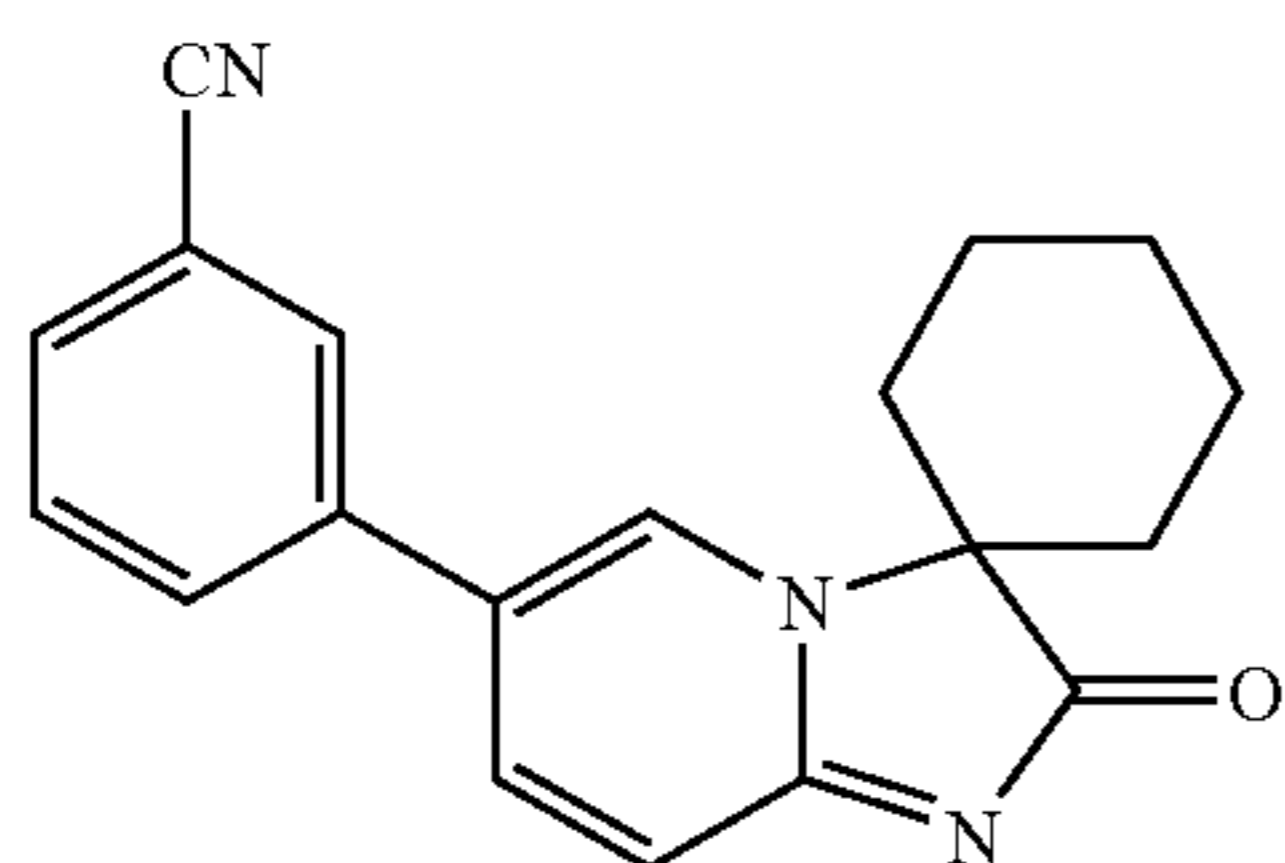
The title compound was prepared in 65% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from

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6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.84 (dd,  $J=2.2$  and  $9.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d,  $J=1.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.62 (m, 4H), 7.28-7.25 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.32 (m, 2H), 2.05-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.71 (m, 4H), 1.47-1.43 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 347 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 20

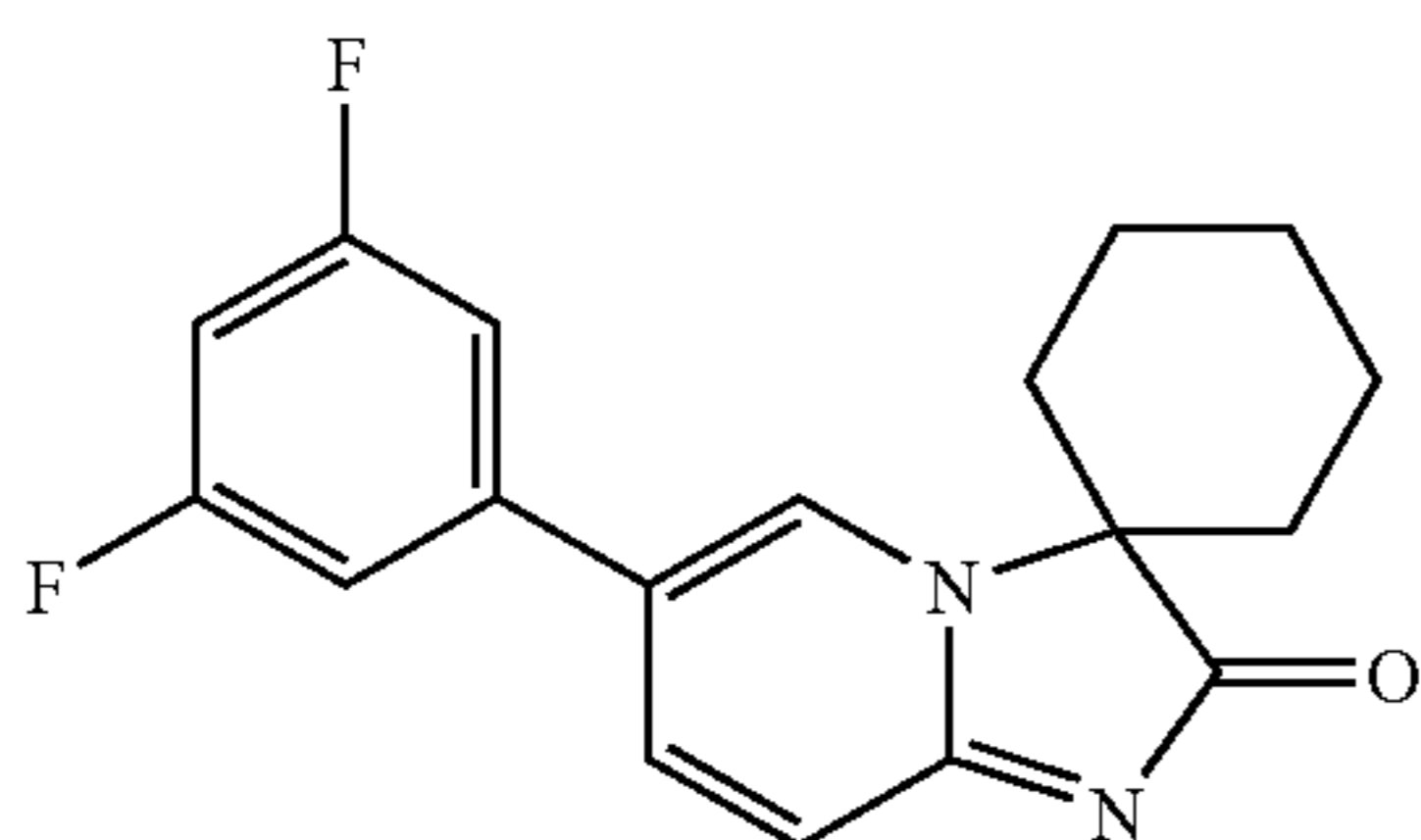
6-(3-cyano-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 47% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.82-7.79 (m, 2H), 7.77-7.70 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.05-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.71 (m, 4H), 1.49-1.43 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 304 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 21

6-(3,5-Difluoro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one

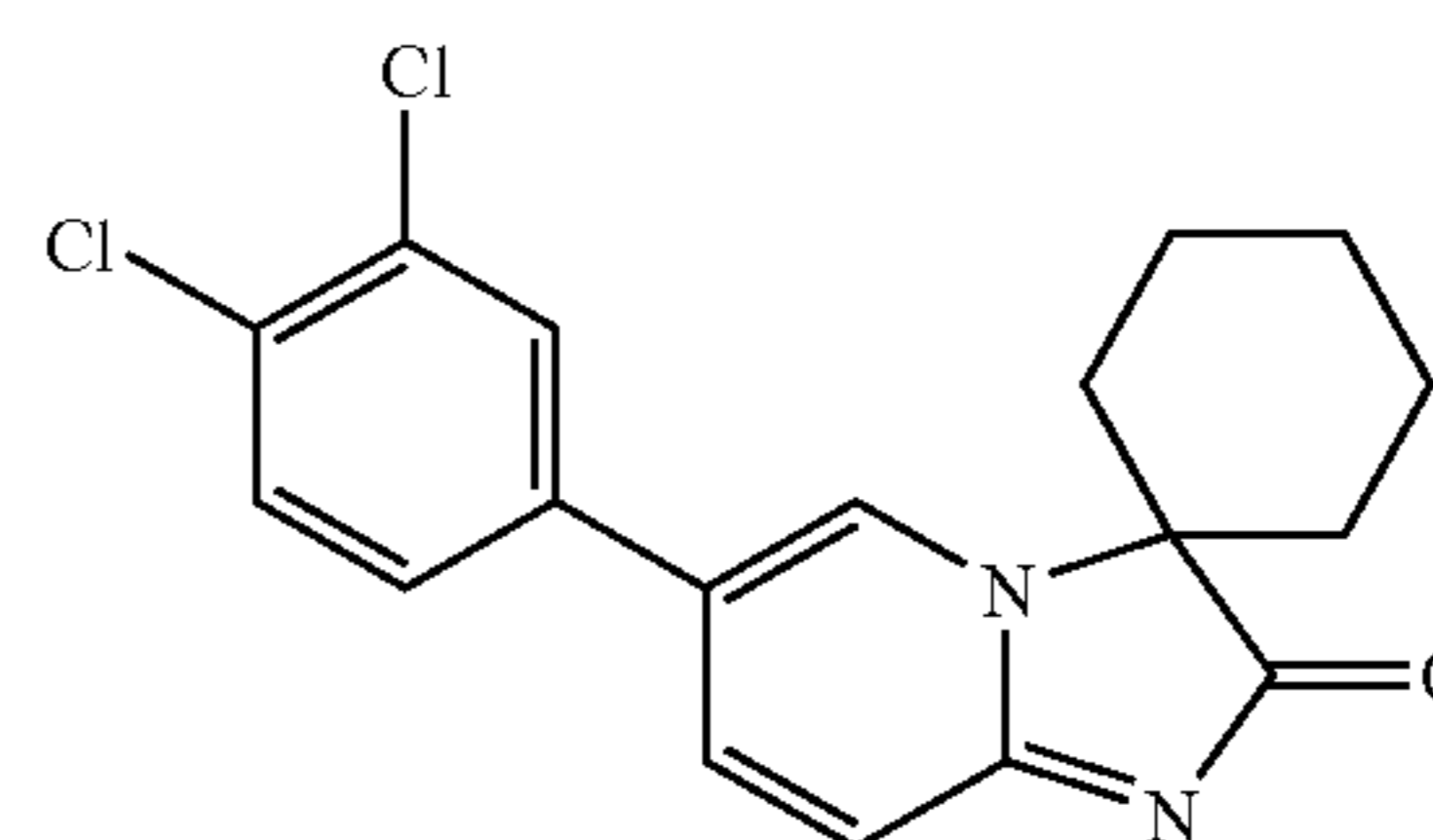


The title compound was prepared in 36% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.78-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.00-6.97 (m, 2H), 6.90-6.84 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.23 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.37 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 315 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

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## EXAMPLE 22

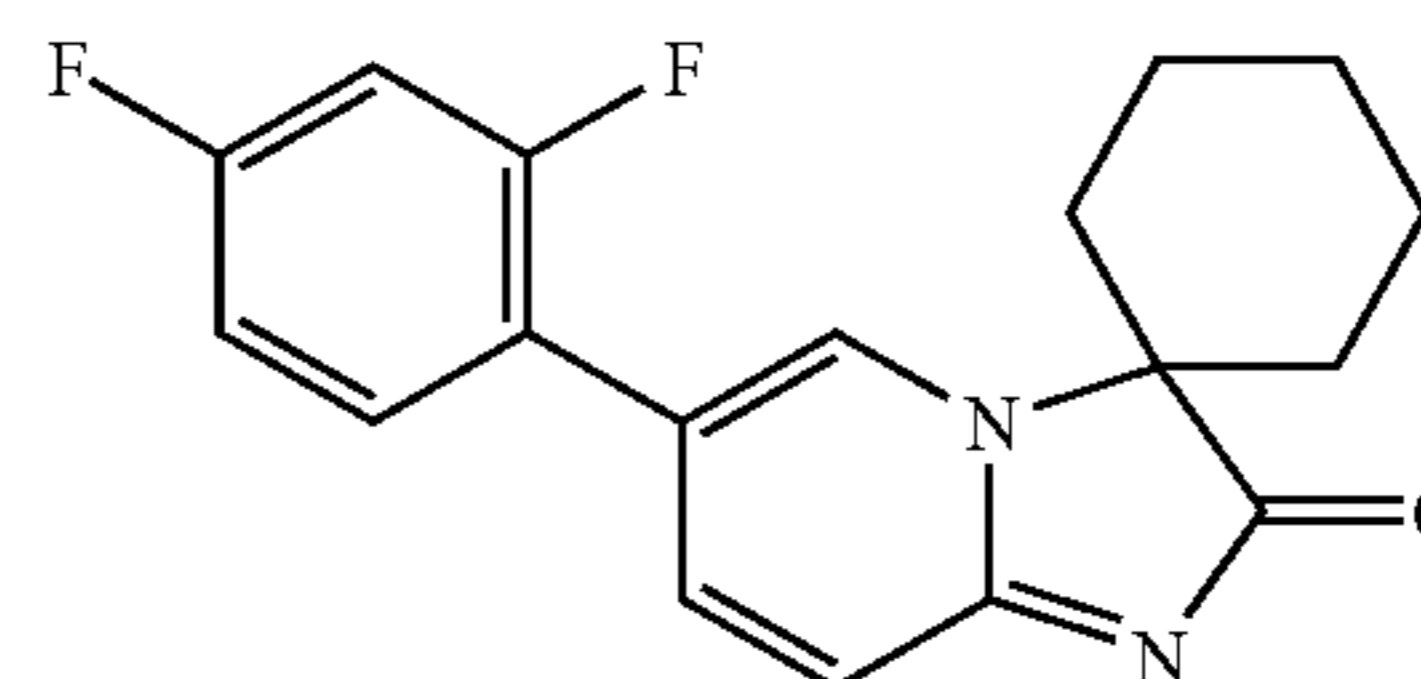
6-(3,5-Dichloro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 48% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.79-7.76 (m, 1H), 7.69-7.64 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.49-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.23 (m, 2H), 2.38-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.04-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.38 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 347 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 23

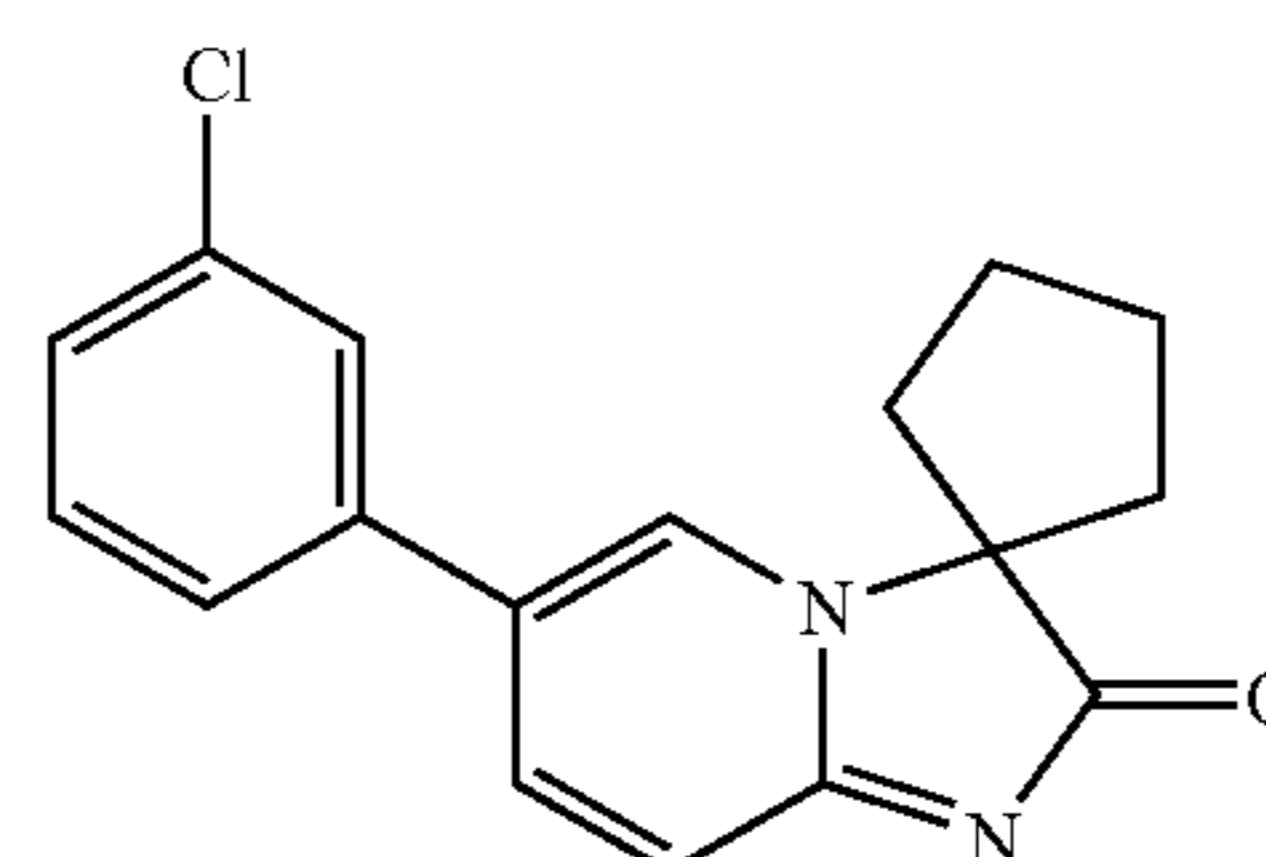
6-(2,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 48% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.81 (s, 1H), 7.75-7.72 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.08-6.95 (m, 2H), 2.37-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.05-2.02 (m, 2H), 1.87-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.71 (m, 4H), 1.45-1.39 (m, 1H); MS (m/e): 315 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 24

6-(3-chloro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[pentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



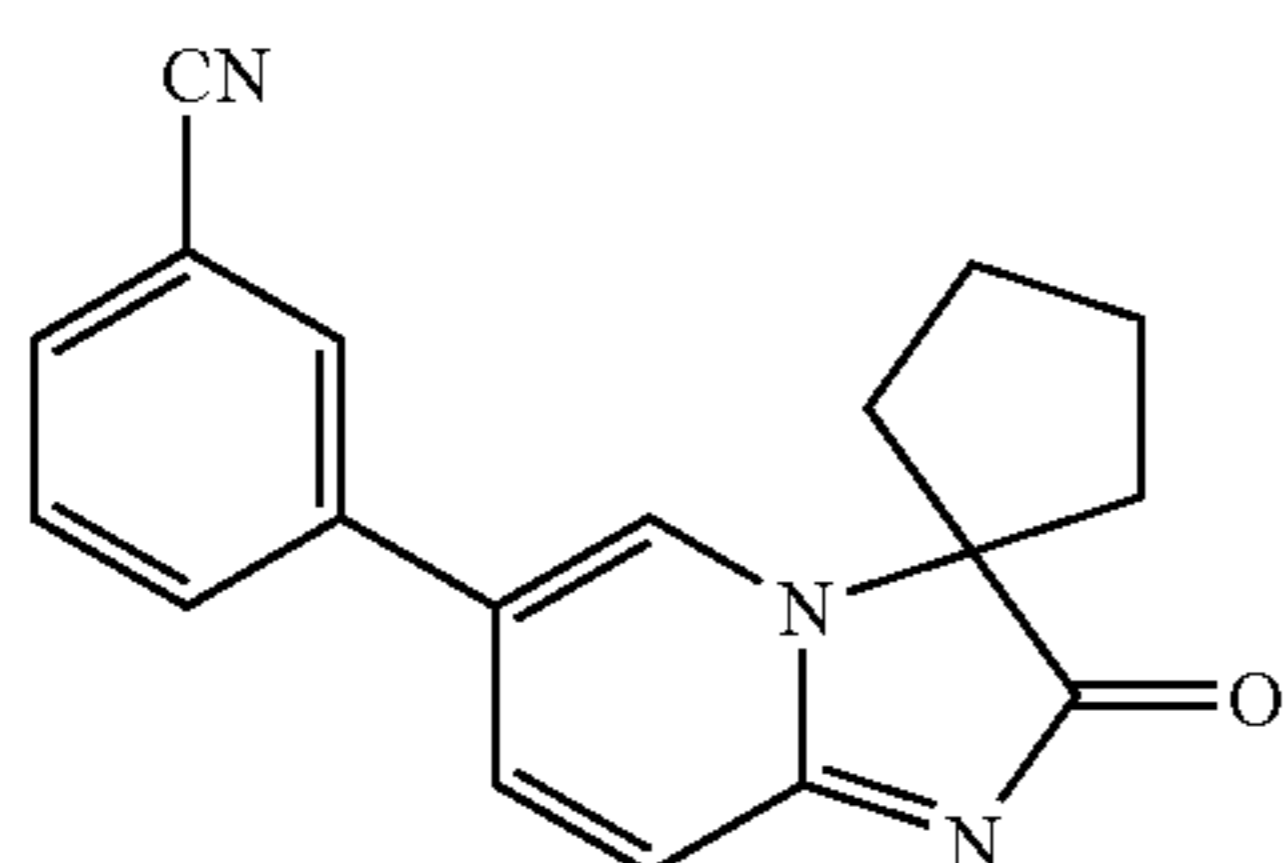
The title compound was prepared in 60% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from

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6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclopentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.80 (dd,  $J=2.1$  and  $9.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d,  $J=1.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.34-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.23 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.16 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.94 (m, 4H); MS (m/e): 299 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 25

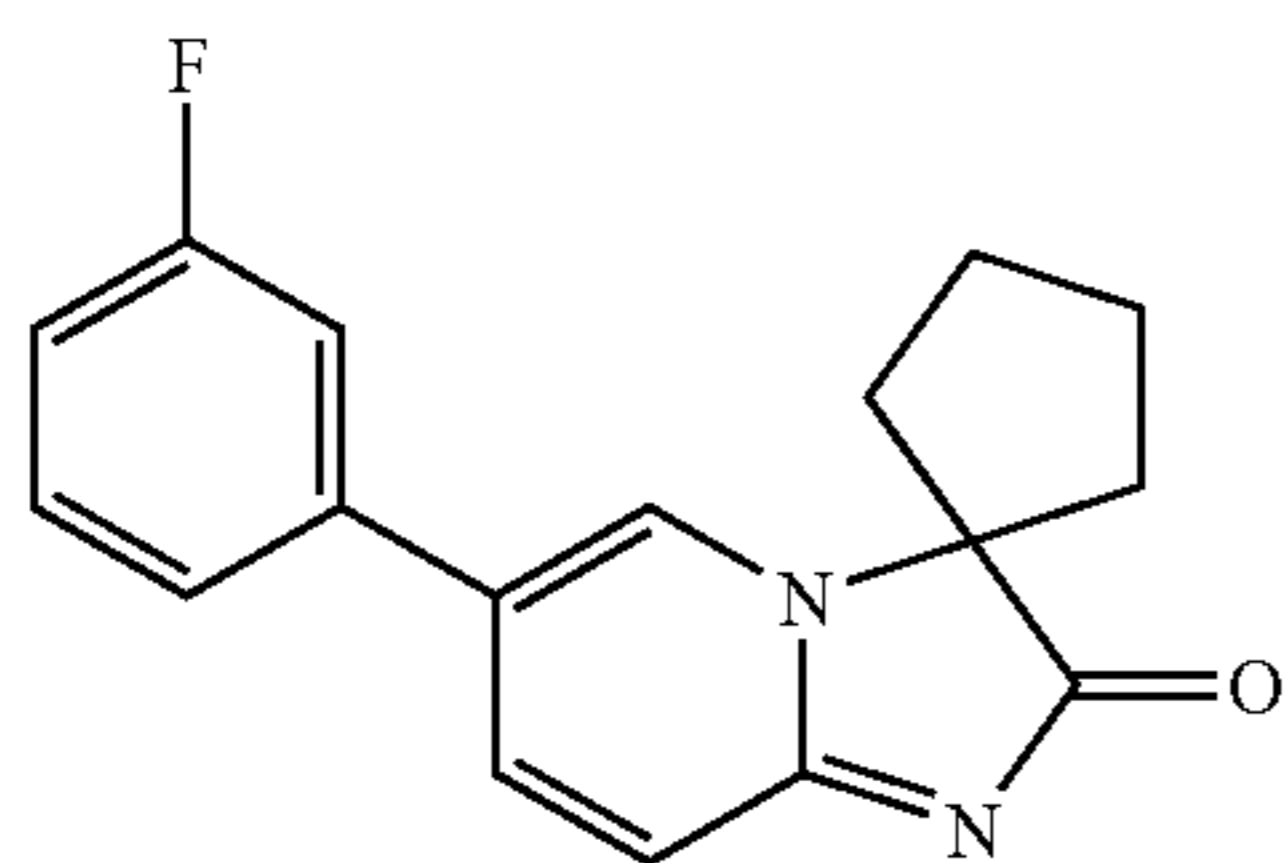
6-(3-cyano-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[pentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 31% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclopentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.80 (dd,  $J=2.2$  and  $9.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.68 (m, 4H), 7.62 (t,  $J=7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 2.55-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.06-1.95 (m, 4H); MS (m/e): 290 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 26

6-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[pentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one

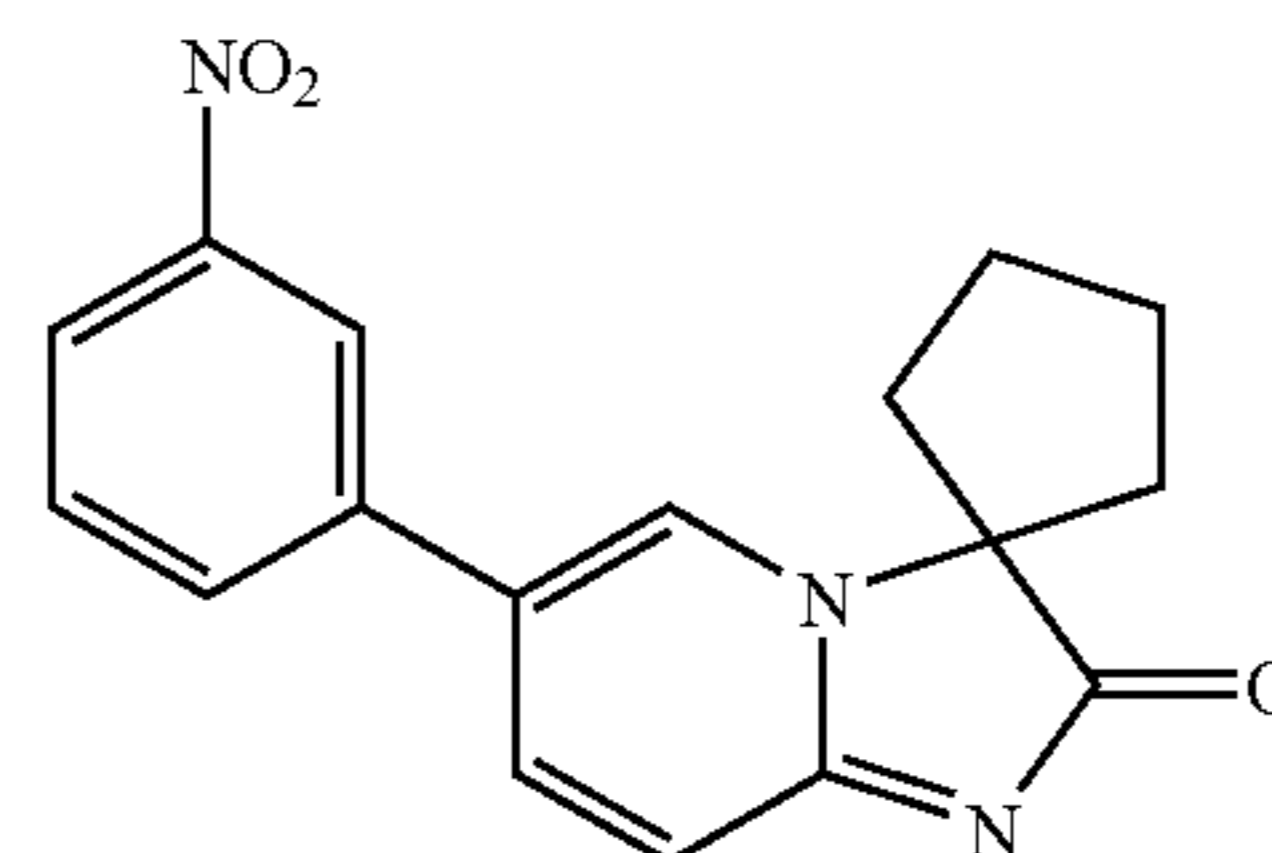


The title compound was prepared in 58% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclopentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.81 (dd,  $J=2.0$  and  $9.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d,  $J=1.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.10 (m, 2H), 2.54-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.14 (m, 2H), 2.08-1.94 (m, 4H); MS (m/e): 283 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

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## EXAMPLE 27

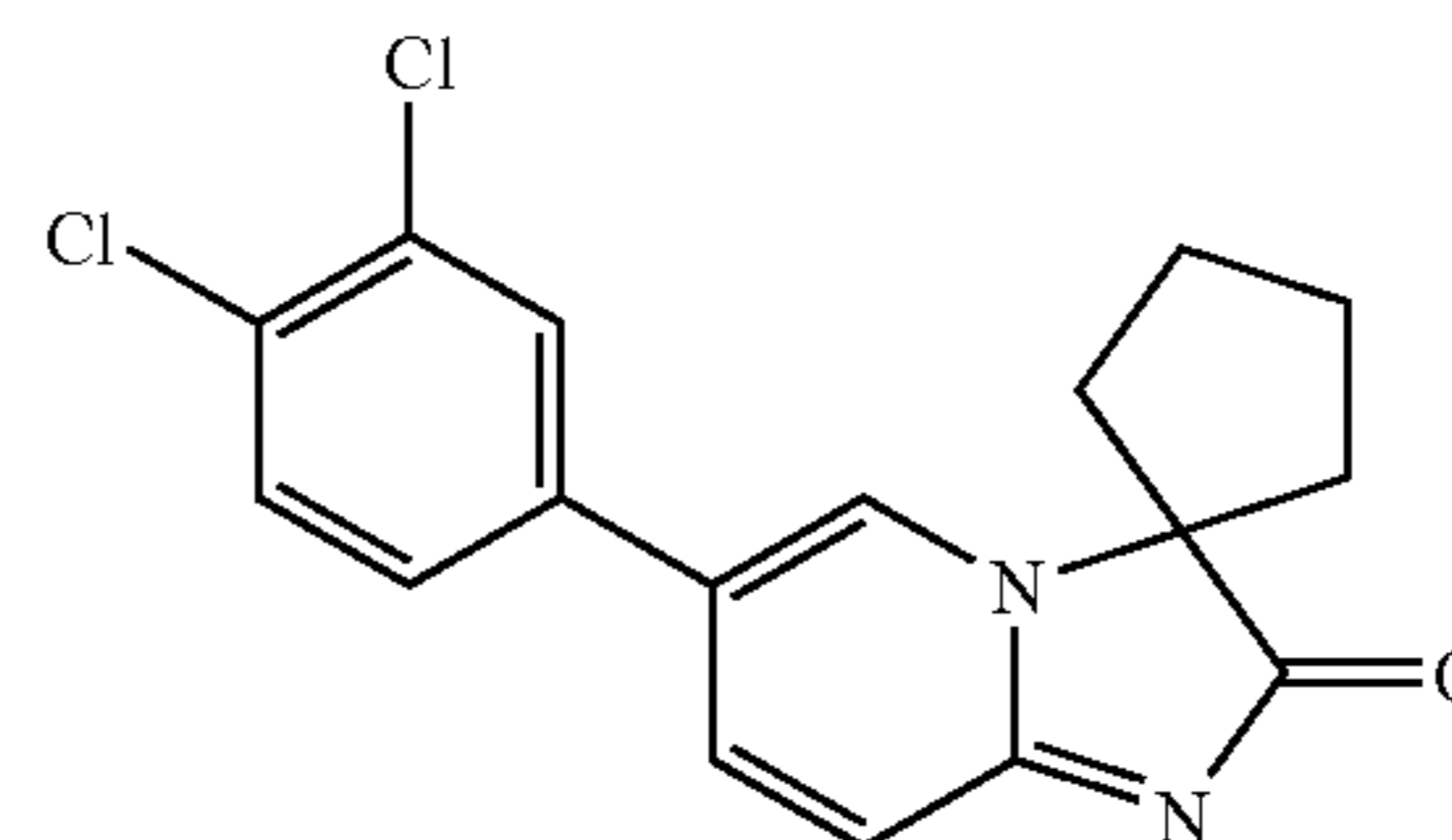
6-(3-nitro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[pentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 48% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclopentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.33 (t,  $J=2.0$  Hz, 1H), 8.29-8.27 (m, 1H), 7.87 (dd,  $J=2.1$  and  $9.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.83-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.70 (t,  $J=8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d,  $J=9.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.54-2.49 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.07-1.97 (m, 4H); MS (m/e): 310 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 28

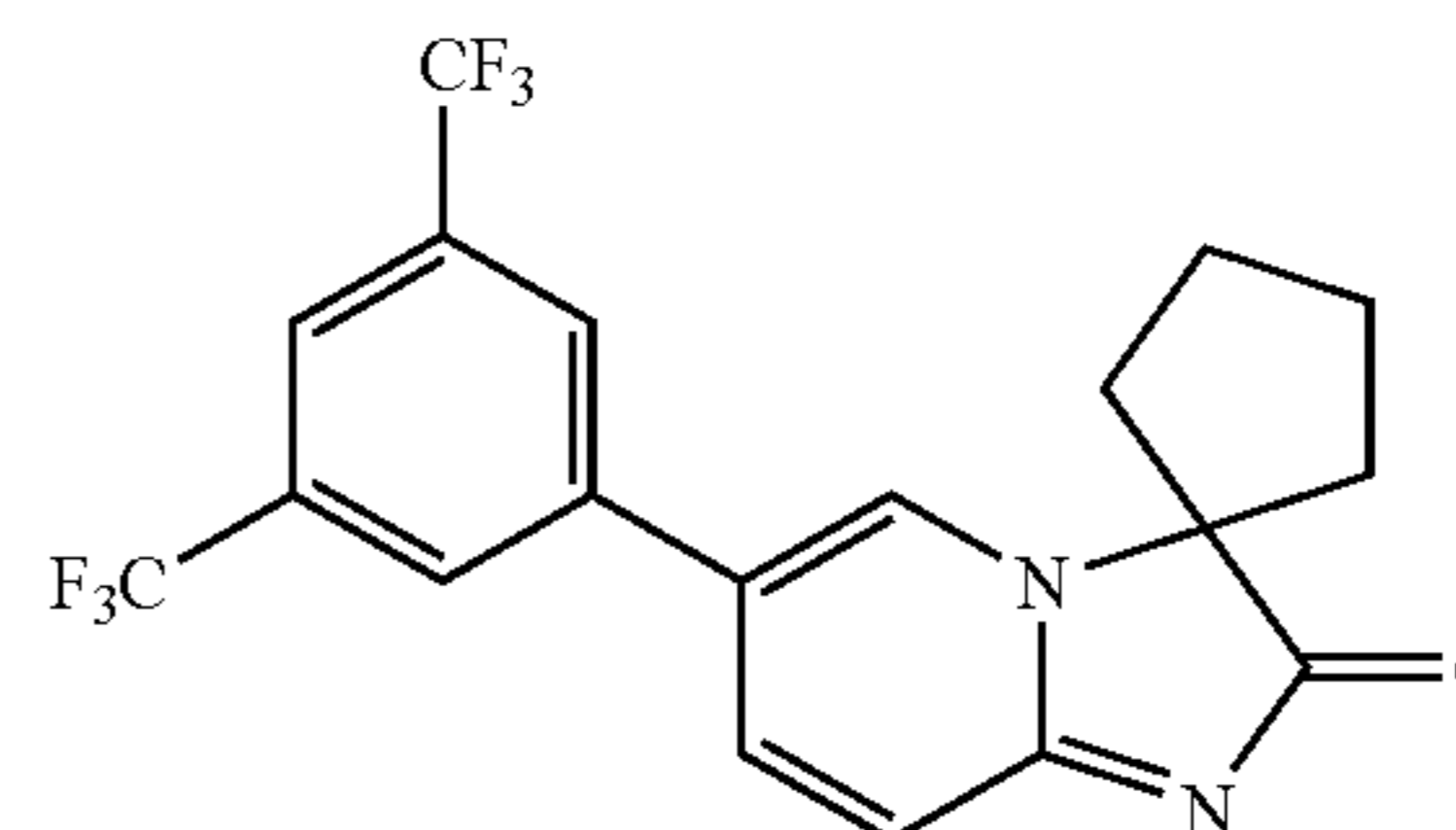
6-(3,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[pentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 58% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclopentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.77 (dd,  $J=2.1$  and  $9.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.57-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.23 (m, 2H), 2.53-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.14 (m, 2H), 2.08-1.94 (m, 4H); MS (m/e): 331 ( $\text{MH}^-$ ).

## EXAMPLE 29

6-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[pentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



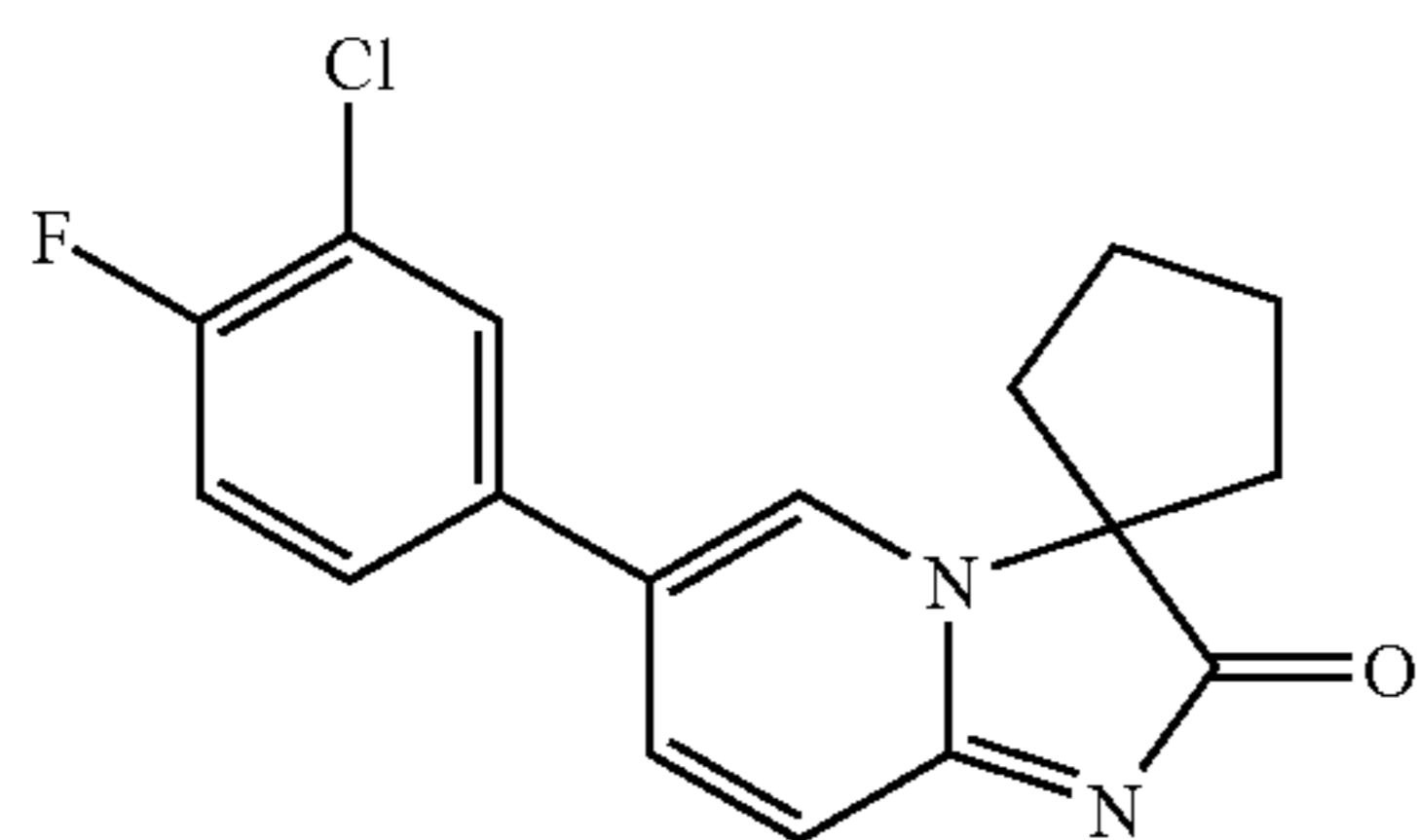
The title compound was prepared in 80% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from

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6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclopentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.93 (s, 1H), 7.88 (s, 2H), 7.84-7.79 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.28 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.48 (m, 2H), 2.23-2.16 (m, 2H), 2.09-1.97 (m, 4H); MS (m/e): 401 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 30

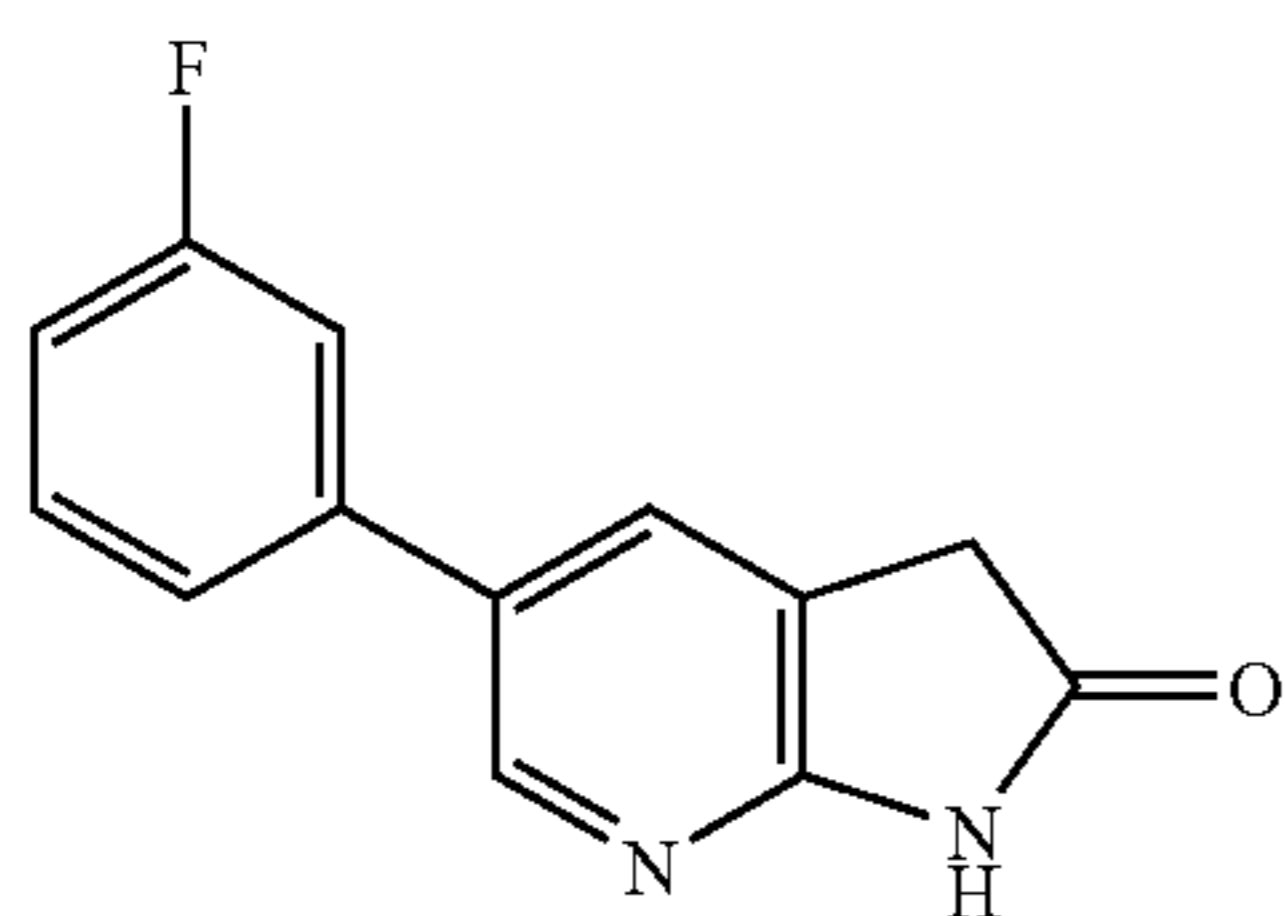
6-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[pentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 44% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 6-bromo-3,3-spiro[cyclopentane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one and the corresponding boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.76 (dd,  $J=2.1$  and  $9.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d,  $J=1.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.49 (dd,  $J=2.3$  and  $6.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.22 (m, 3H), 2.53-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.12 (m, 2H), 2.07-1.94 (m, 4H); MS (m/e): 317 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 31

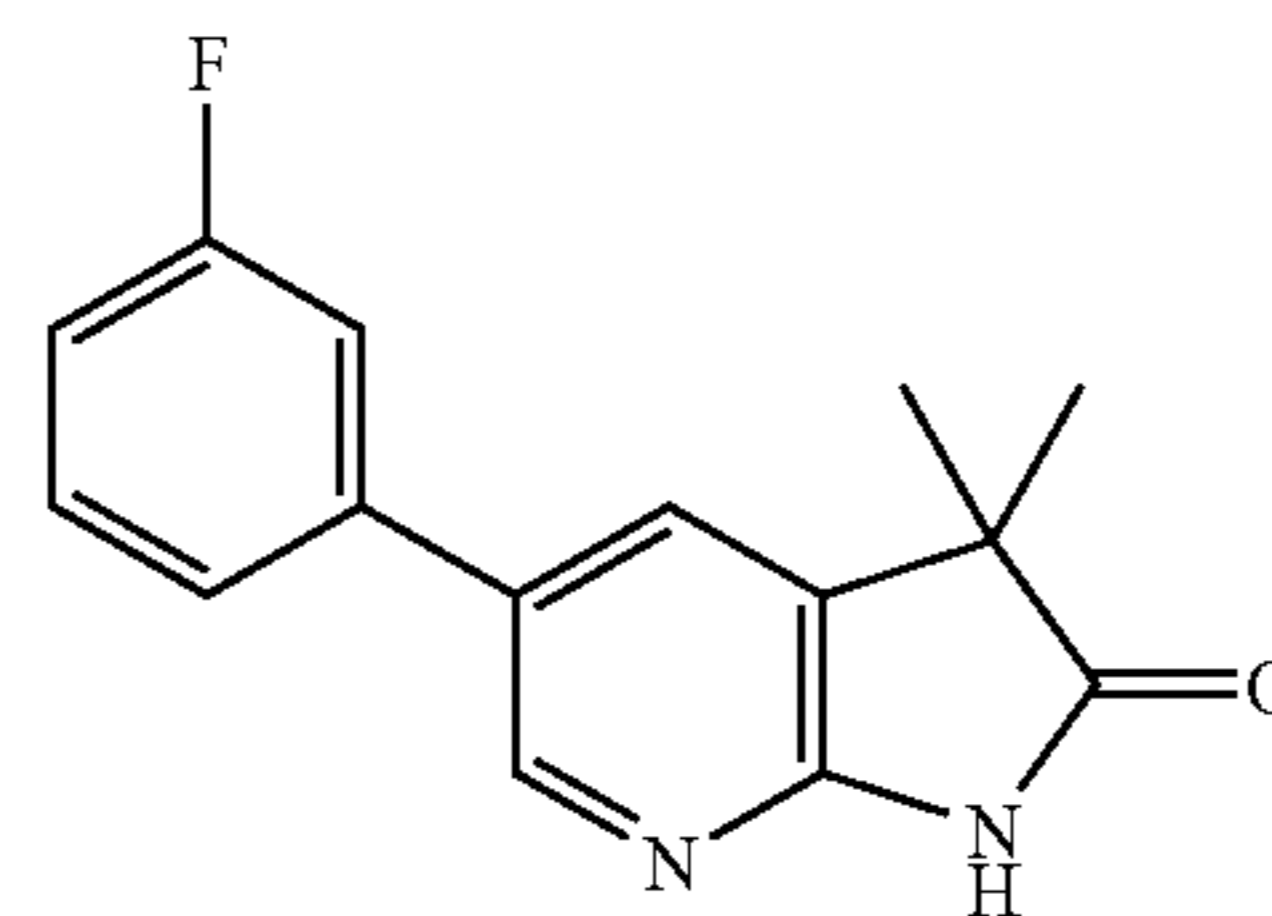
A. 5-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-1,3-dihydro-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 32% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2, starting from 5-bromo-1,3-dihydro-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-2-one (prepared according to the procedure described in WO2003082868, Page 33) and 3-fluoro-phenyl boronic acid.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  is the same as the one reported in WO2003082868, page 34.

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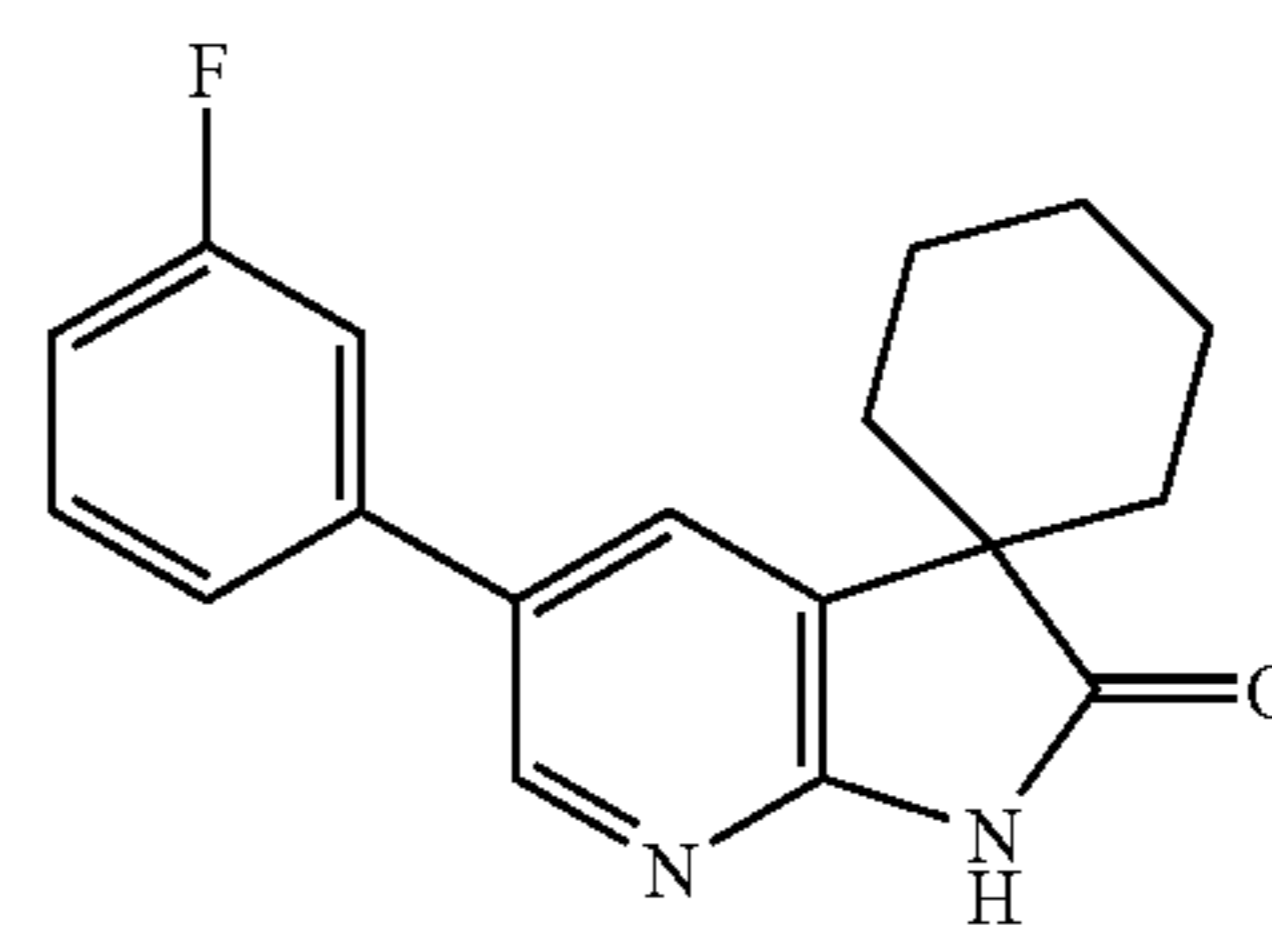
B. 5-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-3,3-dimethyl-1,3-dihydro-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-2-one



A solution of 5-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-1,3-dihydro-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-2-one (91 mg, 0.40 mmol) in THF (8 mL) was cooled to between  $-10$  and  $-30^\circ\text{C}$ . under argon. To this solution was added *n*-butyllithium (0.34 mL, 0.84 mmol) followed by *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethylenediamine (0.13 mL, 0.84 mmol). The solution was stirred at  $-10^\circ\text{C}$ . for 0.5 hours. Iodomethane was added (0.05 mL, 0.84 mmol) and the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and then extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, evaporated to yield a tan solid. The crude material was purified by column chromatography eluting with 40% ethyl acetate/hexanes. The product was obtained as off-white solid (23 mg, 22%).  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.74 (s, 1H), 8.36 (d,  $J=1.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d,  $J=2.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.33 (d,  $J=7.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.23 (m, 1H), 7.11-7.06 (m, 1H), 1.48 (s, 6H); MS (m/e): 257 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 32

5-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-1,3-dihydro-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-2-one



The title compound was prepared in 24% yield according to the procedure described in Example 30B, starting from 5-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-1,3-dihydro-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-2-one and 1,5-diiodopentane.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  9.40 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d,  $J=1.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.33 (d,  $J=7.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.23 (m, 1H), 7.11-7.06 (m, 1H), 1.99-1.67 (m, 10H); MS (m/e): 297 ( $\text{MH}^+$ ).

## EXAMPLE 33

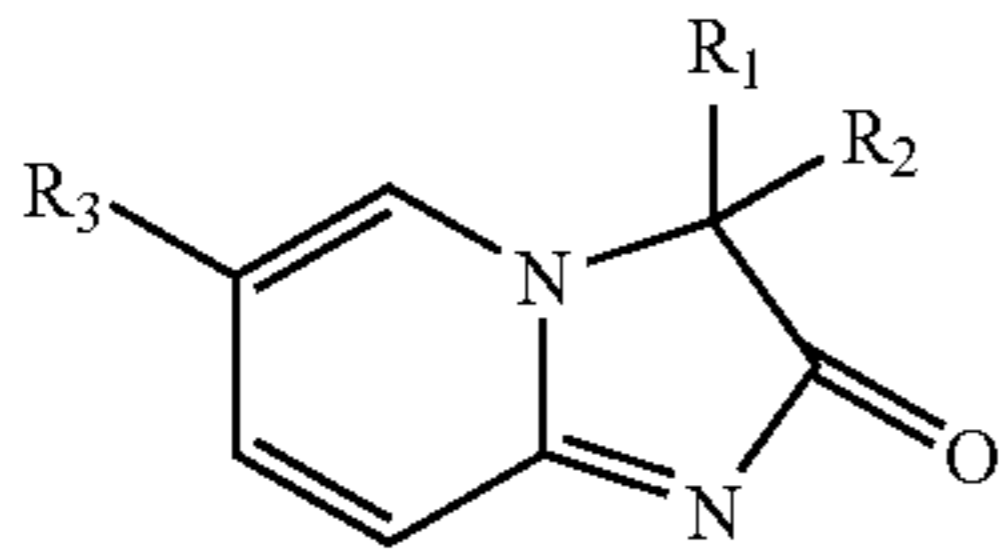
## In Vitro Test

T47D human breast cancer cells are grown in RPMI medium without phenol red (Invitrogen) containing 10% (v/v) heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS; Hyclone), 1% (v/v) penicillin-streptomycin (Invitrogen), 1% (w/v)

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glutamine (Invitrogen), and 10 mg/mL insulin (Sigma). Incubation conditions are 37 °C in a humidified 5% (v/v) carbon dioxide environment. For assay, the cells are plated in 96-well tissue culture plates at 10,000 cells per well in assay medium [RPMI medium without phenol red (Invitrogen) containing 5% (v/v) charcoal-treated FBS (Hyclone) and 1% (v/v) penicillin-streptomycin (Invitrogen)]. Two days later, the medium is decanted and the compounds are added in a final concentration of 0.1% (v/v) dimethyl sulfoxide in fresh assay medium. Twenty-four hours later, an alkaline phosphatase assay is performed using a SEAP kit (BD Biosciences Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif.). Briefly, the medium is decanted and the cells are fixed for 30 minutes at room temperature with 5% (v/v) formalin (Sigma). The cells are washed once with room temperature Hank's buffered saline solution (Invitrogen). Equal volumes (0.05 mL) of 1× Dilution Buffer, Assay Buffer and 1:20 substrate/enhancer mixture are added. After 1-hour incubation at room temperature in the dark, the lysate is transferred to a white 96 well plate (Dynex) and luminescence is read using a LuminoSkan Ascent (Thermo Electron, Woburn, Mass.).

TABLE 3

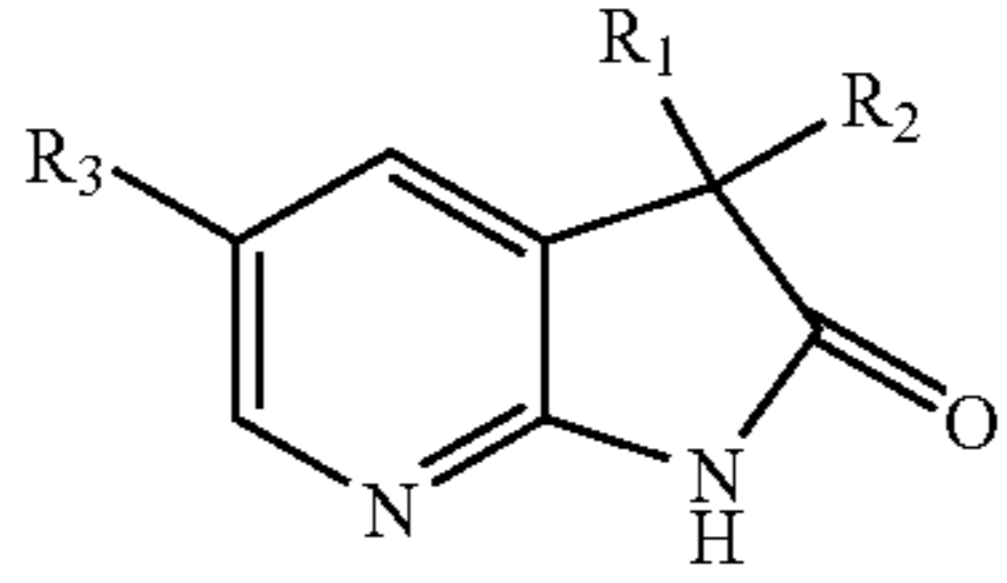


Ex. #	R <sub>1</sub> , R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	% inh.
1-C3	Spirocyclohexane	Br	
3	Spirocyclohexyl	3-Cl-phenyl	104%
1-C1	Dimethyl	Br	53%
2	Dimethyl	3-Cl-phenyl	15%
4	Dimethyl	3-CN-phenyl	19%
5	Dimethyl	Cl	31%
6	Spirocyclohexyl	Cl	42%
7	Dimethyl	3,5-di-F-phenyl	40%
8	Dimethyl	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	33%
9	Dimethyl	3-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	17%
10	Dimethyl	2,4-di-F-phenyl	29%
11	Dimethyl	3,5-di-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	19%
12	Dimethyl	3-MeO-phenyl	3.1%
13	Dimethyl	3-F-phenyl	14%
14	Dimethyl	2-Cl-phenyl	0%
1-C2	spirocyclopentane	Br	35%
15	spirocyclohexane	3-F-phenyl	0%
16	spirocyclohexane	3-MeO-phenyl	01%
17	spirocyclohexane	3,5-di-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	04%
18	spirocyclohexane	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	98%
19	spirocyclohexane	3-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	97%
20	spirocyclohexane	3-CN-phenyl	96%
21	spirocyclohexane	3,5-di-F-phenyl	99%
22	spirocyclohexane	3,4-di-Cl-phenyl	88%
23	spirocyclohexane	2,4-di-F-phenyl	96%
24	spirocyclopentane	3-Cl-phenyl	1%
25	spirocyclopentane	3-CN-phenyl	2%
26	spirocyclopentane	3-F-phenyl	2%
27	spirocyclopentane	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	86%
*28	spirocyclopentane	3,4-di-Cl-phenyl	22%
29	spirocyclopentane	3,5-di-CF <sub>3</sub> -phenyl	25%
30	spirocyclopentane	3-Cl-4-F-phenyl	21%

\*% activation: 93.82% @ 3000 nM, EC50 = 1950 nM.

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TABLE 4



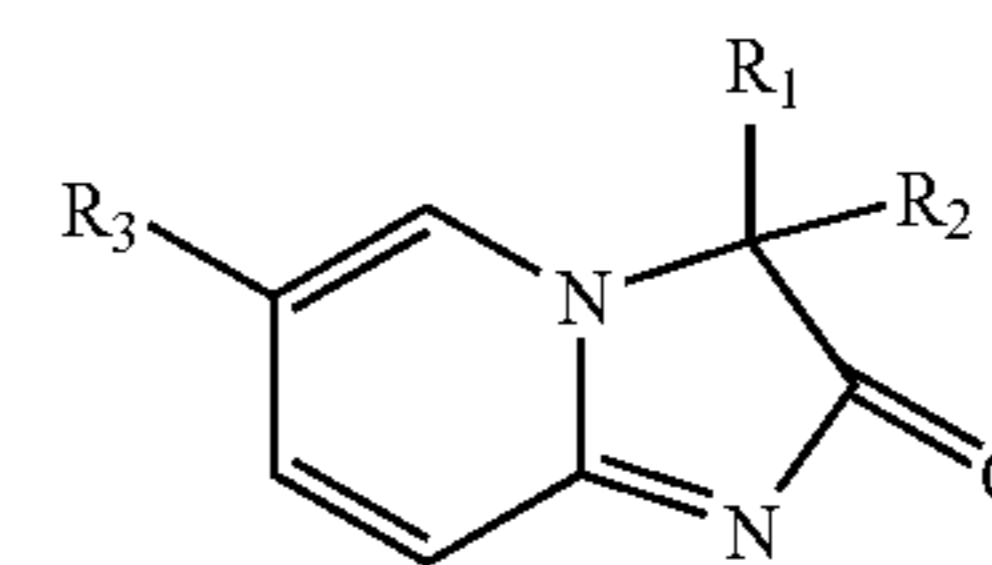
Ex. #	R <sub>1</sub> , R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	% inh.	IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
31	Spirocyclohexane	3-F-phenyl	92% @ 10 uM	4484
	hexane		95% @ 3 uM	
32	Dimethyl	3-F-phenyl	58% @ 10 uM	7027
			58% @ 3 uM	

EXAMPLE 34

While the foregoing specification teaches the principles of the present invention, with examples provided for the purpose of illustration, it will be understood that the practice of the invention encompasses all of the usual variations, adaptations and/or modifications as come within the scope of the following claims and their equivalents.

We claim:

1. A compound of formula (1):



wherein:

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> are connected by —(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>— to form a 5-membered spiro ring or R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> are connected by —(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>— to form a 6-membered spiro ring;

R<sub>3</sub> is halogen, nitro, cyano and methoxy substituted phenyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound of claim 1 selected from the group consisting of:

6-(3-nitro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one,

6-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one,

6-(3-cyano-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one,

6-(3,5-Difluoro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one,

6-(3,5-Dichloro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one, and

6-(2,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-3,3-spiro[cyclohexane]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-2-one.

\* \* \* \* \*